New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE KNOW-NOTHING BANQUET.

AN INTERESTING SEASON.

MANY SPEECHES AND SOME CONFUSION.

WHERE IS MASSACHUSETTS?

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 7.

The grand banquet of the Know-Nothings came off at 8 o'clock this afternoon. Four hundred and fifty persons were present. Mayor CONRAD presided. The room and tables were most beautifully decorated.

The first toast was, "The Union." It was responded to by KENNETH RAYNER, of North Carolina, in an old-time, patriotic, glorification, Star-Spangled Banner speech.

Second toast: "America ruled by Americans." Responded to by J. B. RICARDO, of Maryland.

Third toast: "Religious Liberty." Responded to by C. ANDREWS, of New-York.

Much confusion and disorder prevailed, and the speakers were several times interrupted in their remarks, the Chair with much difficulty preserving order.

To the fourth toast—The Press—Mr. RIDGWAY, of the Richmond Whig, responded briefly, and apologizing, called on Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal, but he was not present. His name was received with loud cheers.

JUDSON CRANE, of Virginia, then spoke at length, chiefly on the Virginia election.

After he had concluded the President called on the States alphabetically for speeches. ALBERT PIKE spoke for Arkansas; Mr. STEWART for Alabama. Connecticut was called upon, but no response returned. California came next, and her delegate, Mr. MATTHEWS, commenced by saying that he desired to hear from Massachusetts first. Delaware was answered by Mr. SMITHERS, who also desired to hear from Massachusetts. Florida, Georgia, and other States were called upon, and speeches were made by the delegates representing them.

Correspondence of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday Night, June 5.

The National Convention of the American or Know-Nothing party is launched to-day upon a stormy sea. Each State has but seven delegates, making a total body of about 200. But the hotels are full of outsiders, speculators, pipe-layers, hangers-on and hangers-off. The representation from the South and Southwest is full, and strong in the character of its members, and impudent and exacting in its demands as to the protection of Slavery and its interests. Some of the Northern and Western States have but partial delegations; from Connecticut, I see but N. H. SPERRY, of New-Haven, and A. PUTNAM, of Middletown. New-Hampshire, too, lacks her full quota, but ex-Governor COLBY is here, and is a host in himself. The Massachusetts delegation will be made complete by Governor GARDNER's arrival to-night.

The Council simply got together and looked at each other to-day, and the officers made a bad blunder by excluding the delegations of several States, Ohio and Arkansas as well as Massachusetts being among them, on the strength of some slight technical formalities. The back track is already taken, and to-morrow will see them all admitted to full communion. But the temporary exclusion created some bad blood. ALBERT PIKE, who heads the Arkansas delegation, exhausted the language of "our army in Flanders," in invective. He is one of the chief lions of the gathering, with his long, black and gray hair and beard, and much interest is felt to hear him speak. Massachusetts and Ohio felt wolfish, and attributed the exclusion to a desire to punish them for holding and expressing the opinions of Northern sovereignties on the Slavery question. The pretence in the case of Massachusetts was certainly quite small—that his sovereign highness, JAMES W. BARKER, the Grand President of the National Council, had no official information that J. W. FOSTER and E. G. BROWN, who certified the credentials as President and Secretary of the Massachusetts Order, had been elected to those places, though he acknowledged having had a letter from the old Secretary informing him of the choice of the new officers and their names.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, as confidently expected, is not here, which, if the rumors at New-York were well founded as to the character of the platform he would propose, is well for himself and friends. Ohio and Indiana now lead the northern sentiment in demanding the restoration of Kansas and Nebraska to freedom. The delegates of these States, and of Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Hampshire and Maine, at least, will plant themselves distinctly upon this. They will yield silence to all else, but the platform of Americanism must concede this, or the council is no longer a unit. Beyond KENNETH RAYNER of North Carolina, I can hear of no southern man here, who is willing to grant this; and, with so many doughfaces as New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and, I fear, Rhode Island and Connecticut have here, there is little hope that even that much of justice will be granted to liberty and the outraged feelings of the North. The South demand something on which they can beat the Administration in its stronghold. Vain fools! To throw away the power of the organization in the Free States, in a wild pursuit after a weak hope of it in the South. But politicians here seem demented and crazy in their calculations as to the future; and well is it, perhaps, for the hope of a more healthy and honest political organization in the Free States, that they are so.

Every hour's experience here increases the conviction of the utter folly and wickedness of this effort to patch up an organization that shall stultify the nation and shirk the only vital question of the day. Until the great wrong of Kansas shall be righted, there is no use of talking about other questions, or of building hopes upon parties formed outside of that issue. The true Northern representatives here are seeing this more and more vividly, and many of them already honestly believe that division now is better than a dishonest, irksome truce, and would rather go than stay. The lines are being plainly drawn. The question I have stated will be brought directly before the Council, and each man must elect on which side of it he will range himself. There can be no further compromise, and no dodging. So far, good. Let us see the game played out. The Council will continue several days.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday Evening.

No progress to-day. The Massachusetts delegation are admitted after some trouble. The contested cases are all disposed of but Louisiana, whose delegation is part Catholic. While the question of admitting them was up this afternoon, the slavery question was introduced by Mr. BOWLIN, of Virginia, who made a violent attack on Massachusetts and WILSON. It was very bitter and personal. WILSON replied, cool but forcible and determined, explaining his position and denouncing slavery, declaring himself and the North for its abolition in the District of Columbia, and its exclusion from Kansas, Nebraska and other territories. The Virginian's speech annoyed the southerners for its coarseness and unprovoked attacks. ALBERT PIKE, of Indiana, spoke, and saved the union. The war goes on to-morrow. Massachusetts and WILSON stand better to-night than before. Southern men congratulated WILSON for his frank boldness and admirable temper. There is no hope of union in the council, but in agreeing to restore freedom to Kansas and Nebraska.

QUINN SARE.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 7.

The Anti-Know-Nothings have determined to contest the election of the new city officers. Mr. CARLISLE, late Corporation Attorney, Mr. FENDALL, late United States District Attorney, and Mr. LAWRENSON, an eminent lawyer, have advised the present incumbents of the Collector's and Register's offices to retain their positions till ejected by force, or a new election is held.

A meeting of the Antis will be held to-night to ascertain the number of votes that were rejected.

Land warrants are plentiful at $1 08 per acre. Two hundred and seventy-five are issued daily.

Message of the Governor of New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, Thursday, June 7.

Governor METCALF was inaugurated this afternoon, after which, his message was read in Convention of the two branches of the Legislature. The Message commences by advising as little legislation as possible, and recommends an encouragement in the State, as a means of preventing emigration to the West. The Governor approves of guarded action in granting Corporation privileges, and suggests beneficial changes in regard to public schools, and recommends the establishment of a State Reform School. The liquor traffic is denounced as a public nuisance, the parent of crimes; and as moral suasion has failed to correct the evil, the message recommends a Prohibitory law, with very limited discrimination, if any at all, in the sale of liquors. On the subject of foreign born influence in religion and politics, the message is elaborate and strongly Native American. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Nebraska-Kansas act, are emphatically denounced as violations of faith, and the infliction of a great wrong upon the North. The Message is quite lengthy, and thoroughly opposed to Liquor, Slavery, and holding of office, politically, by foreign born citizens, without twenty-one years' residence in the country.

National Industrial Congress.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, June 7.

The National Industrial Congress met here yesterday and effected a temporary organization. In the evening, JOHN SHELDEN, Esq., of Pennsylvania, delivered an address.

To-day the Congress permanently organized, by electing JOHN SHELDEN President; gentlemen, from twelve States, Vice Presidents; and WM. H. DAY and J. H. KLEPPARD, of Ohio, and GEORGE F. GORDON, of Pennsylvania, Secretaries.

Resolutions were passed advocating land limitation. New-York was chosen as the next place of meeting, in May, 1856.

The Foreign Legion, Weather, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 7.

PHILIP KAUFMAN, a German, was arrested yesterday, and is on trial to-day before United States Commissioner WOODBURY, on the charge of enlisting men for the British Army. KAUFMAN arrived in this city yesterday morning from New-York with ten men, Germans and Irish, whom he had promised work on farms in this vicinity at $10 a month. They proved refractory when he attempted to ship them for Halifax, which led to a legal investigation. The case is postponed until the 18th inst.

We are having a most bountiful fall of rain, which was greatly needed. The storm commenced early this morning.

The Storm in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 7.

A very heavy rain storm commenced here about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Several houses have been unroofed and two blown down. One of them was in the western section of the city, and four persons were buried in the ruins. Three were taken out alive, but the other is not expected to recover.

The Accident to the Boston Train.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, June 7.

The Western Railroad Company offer one thousand dollars reward for the conviction of the parties who placed the obstructions on the track near New Worcester on Tuesday night last.

The Health of New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 7.

The Southern mail this evening brings us New-Orleans papers of Friday last. They report the fall of copious rains, and anticipate an improvement in the health of the city.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 7.

The House of Representatives of this State to-day assigned Wednesday the 13th instant, for the election of United States Senators.

Death of a Prominent Lawyer.

ITHACA, Wednesday, June 6.

MOSES R. WRIGHT, Esq., a prominent lawyer and citizen of this place, died at his residence this morning.

The Washington Union on Mr. Perry and his Letter.

The Washington *Union* of yesterday contains an article, in which the recent conduct of Mr. PERRY is condemned in no measured terms. We publish a few extracts. After alluding to Mr. PERRY's removal, the *Union* says:

"We hardly suppose that this announcement has surprised any right-minded man who has read the late extraordinary letter addressed by Mr. PERRY to the President, and published, by Mr. PERRY's request, in the *National Intelligencer* of the 22d ult. This was so gross a breach of the proprieties of his station, and so inconsistent with the confidence attaching to his relations to the President, that if his discussion of our diplomatic affairs had been free from the offensive features which characterize Mr. PERRY's communication, his removal would have followed as a just and necessary rebuke for such an offence. On that ground alone the President has not hesitated to visit upon Mr. PERRY this mark of his displeasure, and the execution of his purpose was only delayed in order to select a suitable successor.

But while the fact that a Secretary of Legation in the temporary discharge of diplomatic functions resorts to the columns of an opposition newspaper for the purpose of addressing the President on matters of a grave and delicate character connected with his mission, constitutes full ground for his recall, there are matters in Mr. PERRY's letter which show him to be wholly an unfit agent of the Government at the Spanish court. His letter professes to be a vindication of himself on account of grave accusations brought against him by the late minister at Madrid, Mr. SOULE, but it is, by implication at least, equally as much an arraignment of the administration as a vindication of himself. He dwells upon the fact that Mr. SOULE is a foreigner by birth, and relies upon it to sustain the allegation that he was unfitted for the position which he held, thereby not only reflecting upon the propriety of his original appointment, but appealing for sympathy to the known prejudices of a political organization arrayed with relentless hostility against the administration. In his anxiety to impress the President and the public with a high appreciation of his exalted capacities and services as a negotiator, he advances pretensions as to his diplomatic rights during a brief absence of Mr. SOULE from Madrid which are wholly irreconcilable with the functions belonging to him as Secretary of Legation. Although Mr. SOULE positively enjoined upon him to assume no diplomatic intercourse with the Spanish cabinet during his brief absence while attending the Ostend conference, and although Mr. PERRY, in his correspondence with the Spanish ministry, as appears by the published official documents, claimed to possess no diplomatic powers by reason of the absence of the minister, yet he now discloses the fact that, in violation of positive instructions and in contravention of his legitimate functions, he was actively, and, as he claims, successfully, negotiating and counteracting the consequences of the alleged blunders and derelictions of Mr. SOULE. The following extract, which exhibits the record of Mr. PERRY's vaunted exploits as a diplomatist during the few weeks that he now claims to have been invested with diplomatic powers is a specimen of self-glorification which has few parallels in the history of prurient ambition.

Again: we have heretofore announced the settlement of the *Black Warrior* case, and, upon the authority of a dispatch of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, we gave to Mr. MARCY's powerful argument in that case the credit of bringing the Spanish Ministry to a sense of justice; but it now seems that Mr. PERRY plucks this bright feather from the cap of Mr. MARCY, and, with cool complacency, sticks it into his own. It was "I" who procured from the Spanish Government a proposition of a satisfactory character for the complete settlement of that affair. "I" did it "within two weeks" after Mr. SOULE's departure for the Ostend Conference, and long before Mr. MARCY's celebrated argument was submitted to the Spanish Cabinet! It matters not that "I" forwarded a dispatch to Washington after the affair was settled, and after Mr. SOULE had resigned, which conceded to Mr. MARCY the honor of this successful negotiation. Mr. SOULE has assailed me, and I can no longer allow Mr. MARCY to enjoy my diplomatic honors.

But Mr. PERRY accomplished still more: "I procured, also, a proposition for the settlement and immediate payment of all claims," &c.; but "I" do not choose to add "I" communicated this proposition to the Government at Washington, and that the Government rejected it as not proper to be entertained, as did also Mr. SOULE.

Mr. PERRY accomplished a still greater diplomatic wonder, and one which he has not, so far as we know, before disclosed. "I procured, also, an overture, whose good faith I cannot doubt, for the negotiation of a *great* treaty, conceding immense benefits to our commerce, and securing the prompt and complete protection of the political, religious, and social rights of our citizens in future in every portion of the Spanish dominions," &c.; but "I" did not mention it to Mr. SOULE, nor to my Government, although "I" was invested with ample diplomatic powers! But the *overture* for this *great* treaty is now made public, and the President can now see clearly what a sad mistake he made in sending a Frenchman as Minister to Spain instead of an American diplomatist who could accomplish such results in so short a time. It seems, however, not to have occurred to Mr. PERRY that after Mr. SOULE's resignation, the President allowed him for several months to be invested with full diplomatic functions, and yet since Mr. SOULE left Madrid down to the present time we hear nothing of the *overture* for the *great treaty* which Mr. PERRY is sure was made "in good faith!" and which was to secure the prompt and complete protection of the political, religious and social rights of our citizens in every portion of the Spanish dominions! We suppose Mr. SOULE spoiled this grand project of Mr. PERRY, as well as rendered the annexation of Cuba "hopeless."

Again: Upon reading Mr. PERRY's letter, it is difficult to resist the impression that he shared largely in the gratification which the failure of Mr. SOULE to secure the acquisition of Cuba produced among the anti-annexationists at home and abroad. Indeed, Mr. PERRY hardly conceals the fact that he sought to defeat the object of Mr. SOULE's mission in respect to annexation, but rather seems to glory in it as a great diplomatic achievement. We know of no other fair interpretation of the self-complacent tone in which he speaks of having "*resisted* Mr. SOULE, *foiled his cunning, and undone his work.*"

We have here some insight into the charge of being a "spy" and a "traitor" made by Mr. SOULE against Mr. PERRY. It seems that as soon as Mr. SOULE left Madrid, and the pressure of the legation rested on Mr. PERRY, he went to work to understand Mr. SOULE's "secret operations." How he proceeded, through what channels he sought and obtained information, or what information was obtained—these are yet a sealed book; but Mr. PERRY says he knew more than Mr. SOULE supposed, and hence that he "foiled his cunning and undone his work." This explains, if it does not also establish, Mr. SOULE's charge. But we forbear to indulge in further comments—being fully satisfied that the recall of Mr. PERRY on the ground first stated will be promptly justified by the country, and taking it for granted that the matters involved in the issues between him and Mr. SOULE will receive due attention from the latter gentleman.

CRICKET.

New-York and Paterson Clubs.

The return match of the above Clubs took place on Wednesday, and resulted in favor of New-York by 75 runs; they won the toss, and went in first, making large scores. The best play was from HARRISON, who got his 40 in gallant style. ANDY BARCLAY played well, and got 25; PORTER, PRESTON, SCOTT and RICHARDS must not be forgotten. PRESTON fielded well, and made two beautiful catches. TOWER batted well in the 2d innings. On the Paterson side, TREMAR was the best batter. BUTLER long stopped in good style. HALLIS bowled some good balls, and HINCHCLIFFE and LAW made two beautiful catches. ROSE, PEARSON and SHAW batted well; the latter made a beautiful four hit. Between the innings, the Paterson Club entertained the New-Yorkers at Messrs. BRADYS' Cottage on the Cliff, overlooking the falls, a most beautiful spot, about 200 yards from the Cricket-ground, which was the place Gen. WASHINGTON occupied on his retreat from Long Island. At 11 o'clock at night, the New-Yorkers returned highly delighted with their day's amusement. The ground was kept in excellent order, and visited during the day by several of the citizens of Paterson and Newark. The result of the day's play is as follows:

NEW-YORK CLUB.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.		Total both Innings.
1.	A. Barclay b. Pilkington	4	b. Hallis	24	28
2.	Porter c. Hinchcliffe b. Pilkington	3	run out	19	22
3.	Preston b. Hallis	0	b. Hallis	11	11
4.	Scott c. Hinc'ffe b. Law	22	b. Hallis	0	22
5.	Tower c. Law b. Hallis	6	not out	15	21
6.	Spivey c. Law b. Pi k't'n	1	run out	4	5
7.	Harrison c. Hinchcliffe b. Law	16	b. Law	4	20
8.	Calverly c. Hallis b. Law	0	b. Hallis	[illegible]	[illegible]
9.	Ballerie b. Hallis	8	run out	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.	Maxwell b. Hallis	0	l. b. wicket	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.	Richards—not out	[illegible]	b. Law	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Byes	[illegible]	Byes	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Leg Byes	[illegible]	Leg Byes	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	71	Total	84	155

PATERSON CLUB.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.		Total
1.	Butler c. Porter b. Rich'ds	[illegible]	b. Richards	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	Snow b. Richards	[illegible]	b. Ballerie b. Rich's	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	Law b. Richards	[illegible]	c. Preston b. Rich'ds	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.	Hinchcliffe b. Ballerie	[illegible]	c. Harrison b. Ball'e	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.	Hallis b. Barclay b. Ball'e	[illegible]	c. Barclay b. Rich'ds	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.	Pearson b. Ballerie	[illegible]	c. Scott b. Ballerie	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.	Tremar b. Ballerie	10	st. Porter b. Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.	Rose—run out	[illegible]	st. Porter b. Rich'ds	[illegible]	[illegible]
9.	Pilkington b. Ballerie	[illegible]	b. Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.	Greave b. Scott	[illegible]	not out	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.	Smith—not out	[illegible]	c. Ball'e b. Rich'ds	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wide Balls	[illegible]	Wide Balls	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Byes	[illegible]	Byes 3, L. B. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	35	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE TURF.

Centreville Course, L. I.—Trotting.

A race came off on Wednesday afternoon, between Mr. BROWNE's Mambrino gelding *Wm. A. Browne*, and Mr. EDLING's roan pacer *Great Republic*. The race was mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for $500. The pacer won in three straight heats, with something in hand all the time. In the first heat, which was made in 2:35½, the trotter cast his near hind shoe, and came in within a length. The second heat was a close one for three-quarters of a mile, the trotter being lapped on the pacer to the quarter pole in 38½ seconds, and to the half-mile pole in 1:14; and around the turn to the home stretch it seemed impossible to say which was the best; but there the trotter broke up, and the pacer led home four or five lengths, on a jog, in 2:35¼. The third heat was prettily contested. They started yoked, and were lapped to the end. The first quarter was made in 37½ seconds—the half in 1:14, and the heat won by the pacer by half a length, in 2:35½.

The following is a summary of the race:

WEDNESDAY, June 6.—Trotting and pacing match, $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
W. Peabody named r. g. *Great Republic*, (pacer) . 1 1 1
H. Woodruff named b. g. *Wm. A. Browne*, (trotter) . 2 2 2

Red River Falls.

The Red River *Republican* of May 19, in speaking of the progress Messrs. MALLETT and KAARLOFF are making in removing the rocks from the Falls of Red River, at Alexandria, so as to form a canal navigable to large craft, says: "A canal has been cut—much of the rocks has been removed, and a large body of water is at this moment running through—that a large sized barge has repeatedly been carried up and down loaded with several hundred barrels, and bales of cotton—and, indeed, passed down once heavily loaded while the steamer *Magnolia Bremer* was lying in the channel; that the steamboat *Alida*, *after several ineffectual attempts, and a signal failure, to pass over the old channel, concluded wisely to try the new cut, and glided through like a swan*, coming clear without touching rock or shoal. And still the pass is by no means complete; much work still yet be done before it delivery to the commissioners."

The Rush.

There was a great deal of talk about it, but very little actually known—so of course the talk took a wide berth, and all sorts of rumors were entertained.

As to the origin of the affair, the account last agreed upon—until another is broached—was this. That among the rules of the Shakespeare Club was one prohibiting the introduction of non-members to the society or the suppers of the Club. This point was under discussion on Saturday evening, when BRECKENRIDGE insisted upon the rigor of the excluding rule; while LEVENWORTH, who had been in the habit of introducing a great many of his friends, took opposite ground, urging that even the city friends of the members should be admitted. BRECKENRIDGE remarked to LEVENWORTH, that he "had better pay up his arrears to the Club before taking that side of the question," whereupon the latter called BRECKENRIDGE "a damned liar," who, in reply, threw his glove in LEAVENWORTH's face. The friends of LEAVENWORTH decided that the insult demanded a challenge, and Mr. JAMES M. PENDLETON volunteered to act as bearer and second of his friend. Mr. BRECKENRIDGE accepted the invitation to Canada, and invited Mr. MIDDLETON, of South Carolina, to accompany him. The seconds then selected Dr. ALFRED GRIMES to attend them.

From this point rumors thicken, but that they are not substantial. The premature reports in some of the papers of the death of some of the parties, of course alarmed their friends. Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS was called to attend Mrs. LEAVENWORTH, mother of one of the principals, who, on hearing the melancholy news, fainted.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE is son of Rev. Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, and is about 30 years of age. He is a nephew of the "CUTTING BRECKENRIDGE," and a graduate of Princeton College. Indeed all the parties implicated are well known, and connected in their family and social relations widely and honorably. The probable death of LEAVENWORTH, and the liability of all engaged in the affair to indictment and imprisonment under the laws of this State, cause a good deal of excitement.

Later from Venezuela.

By the brig *Cuba*, arrived yesterday from Laguayra, we have received advices up to May 25. We learn that all was quiet, though apprehensions were entertained by the Government that an invasion of the Province of Maracaibo, by New-Granada, might occur; and troops were pressed into the service to protect the Province in case of any outbreak. The country was sunk into a deplorable state of bankruptcy by the late administration, under its imbecile President, but the present Ministry seems determined to extricate the country from its present difficulties. The American Minister, Hon. CHARLES EAMES, is proceeding satisfactorily in the duties of the Legation; his duties are likely to be arduous for some time to come, in the prosecuting of American claims for spoliations and other causes. The Congress had adjourned without adopting any important measures, except the conferring on the President dictation powers.

American produce was in abundance, and country produce scarce and high. Five Spanish vessels arrived in the month of May from Spain with flour; thus Spain is competing with the American farmers in their great staples and the flour was reduced $2 per barrel.

Col. DIAZ, Chief of the Venezuela army, came in the brig *Cuba*, as a Commissioner from his Government, to settle the Guano question, and the Isle of Aves. Fifty men had been pressed into the service and were to have sailed in a man-of-war on the 26th, for the Isle of Aves, as an additional force to protect the island. Venezuela claims this valuable island by right of conquest from the original inhabitants—the birds—and having planted their standard upon its soil in the face of the Yankees, who were so anxious to rob the birds of their previous deposits, omitted to plant the Stripes and Stars in the name of their Government. Col. DIAZ will proceed to Washington with a view to the recognition of this newly-acquired Territory.

Pay of the Judiciary.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article in the TIMES of this morning, headed "Salaries of the Judiciary," demands a reply. It is a subject fraught with great consequences to the members of the Judiciary, the bar and the public. That the judges should receive a full remuneration for their services is absolutely necessary, in order to secure men of the best ability and standing, and to enable such to accept the office without injury to themselves; but there should also be a regulation which would suspend the payment of the salary whenever the officer did not attend to his duties, without a good and sufficient excuse. The introduction of the old system of Order Fees might be advantageous, both to the judges and the lawyers, graduating their salaries accordingly. Under the present laws and salaries, some of the judges do very much as they please—work when they choose, and do just as little as they can, in many instances disregarding their duties entirely. Numerous cases might be mentioned where trials have been had before judges without a jury, and no decisions rendered for months afterwards—sometimes for years, although the Code requires a decision in twenty days after the Court at which the trial is had; also, where cases have been submitted for settlement, and nothing ever done with them. Judges and lawyers are thus brought into disrepute with the public, and a great deal of suffering is occasioned to poor people, whose whole estate is often buried in a law-suit.

Charter Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observed in your columns a report of our election, giving all the credit to the Democrats. The truth is, there are 9 Democrats and 8 Whigs elected. But the Election was not an issue between political parties. It was most emphatically a contest between a Monopoly Gas Company and a Gas Company that did not wish a monopoly. One contended for an exclusive privilege in regard to the investment of money, and the other wished equal rights. This was the plain issue. They defeated the monopoly ticket and SAM helped. JUSTICE.

NORWICH, Conn., June 6, 1855.

Prize Exhibition at Hamilton College.

Hon. AARON CLARK, of New-York, has recently established at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., a very liberal Premium for Excellence in Oratory.

The first exhibition will be held at Clinton, on Thursday evening, June 14. There will be six competitors for the prize—members of the Senior Class—who have written orations upon subjects assigned.

It is expected that the exercises will be unusually interesting and attractive.

The music will be furnished by a number of gentlemen, amateurs from Auburn, under the direction of Mr. CHARLES P. FITCH.

THE DROUTH IN THE SOUTH.—We make the following extract from a letter, dated Baton Rouge, La., May 27, received by a gentleman resident in this City:

"I have seen but one shower of rain since I returned here, (six months since.) Such a drouth has not been known in fifty years. It is no fiction to say, that the crops for this year are ruined; gardens are all parched up, and vegetation everywhere burned to a crisp. For the South, the future wears anything but a hopeful prospect."

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The great Debate in the British Parliament on the Conduct of the War.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

REOPENING OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

THE NEW CAMPAIGN.

OVER 600 CHINESE EMIGRANTS DROWNED.

The *Africa* arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and her mails were received in this City in the afternoon.

We publish below a pretty full report of the important debate that took place in the House of Commons on the 24th and 25th of May, on Mr. DISRAELI's motion, which was as follows:

"That this House cannot adjourn for the recess without expressing its dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of Her Majesty's Government in reference to the great question of peace or war; and that under these circumstances, the House feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to Her Majesty in the prosecution of the war, until Her Majesty shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for this country a safe and honorable peace."

A letter from Copenhagen, dated May 20, says: The American bark *Jupiter*, WATSON, from New-Orleans to Cronstadt, which arrived here some time ago, but was prevented from proceeding to her port of destination, at first by the ice and then by the appearance of the flying squadron, sailed yesterday for Memel. She has nominally a cargo of cotton on board, but there is good reason to believe that beneath the cotton is stowed away a large quantity of ammunition and arms, among which are said to be no less than 12,000 revolvers. These will all be landed quietly at the "neutral port of Memel," and forwarded by land to St. Petersburg.

A letter from Constantinople, in the French journals, says our Generals in the Crimea are about, by a bold stroke, to complete the long siege. It is generally believed that a battle will be fought on the Tchernaya, which may terminate in the Russians being cut off from Sebastopol on that side. The Turks will advance from Eupatoria.

The new plan of campaign is said to be of Gen. PELISSIER's conception; and from his known character it is not too much to expect it will be something very daring, and more approaching what is termed the *grande guerre* than any we have as yet witnessed in the Crimea. It is not probable that his plan has been communicated to many, consequently any idea as to its nature must be vague. It is, however, surmised that his intention is to make a bold attempt to cut off the Russian army from Sebastopol, drive it into the interior of the country, and establishing himself on the ground now occupied by them, to do what the Russians attempted to effect at Inkermann.

Advices from Madrid state that the Ministers have announced to the Cortes that an insurrection has taken place at Saragossa, and demanded powers to banish suspicious persons, and to suspend the publication of periodical newspapers which advocate doctrines contrary to the Queen's Government. The *Gazette* announces that Arragon, Burgos and Navarre are placed in a state of siege. General GURREA is in pursuit of the insurgents.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that it was not true that Count NESSELRODE had resigned. A new Secretary of State, Count TOLSTOI, had been appointed in the Foreign Department; but this did not interfere with the Count.

Melbourne, Australia, dates of March 8, furnish us with painful details of the wreck of the Peruvian ship *Grimenes*, PENNY, Master.

The Captain and five of his crew had reached Melbourne in the bark *Rio Grande*. The *Grimenes* was wrecked on her passage to Callao, with 640 Chinese emigrant passengers on board, nearly all of whom were drowned. The few survivors, mostly officers and crew, underwent terrible sufferings in the boats before they were picked up.

FRANCE.

Army Changes—English Opinions of Gen. Pelissier—The Bogus Dispatch—The Exposition not yet fit to be Seen—What Horace Greeley would Prefer to Writing his own Biography—Gossip, &c.

PARIS, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

The telegraph has again stolen a march upon the correspondents. The CANROBERT and PELISSIER mystification was announced to a deluded public twelve hours after the departure of the last mail. At this late day, it is necessary only to say that the retiring General was either instructed to withdraw upon the plea of ill health, or the last instructions sent out were such as necessarily to induce his resignation. Ill health has nothing to do with the change in the command. Either CANROBERT was unwilling to assume the responsibility of an assault, or he was opposed to a campaign in the interior. Gen. PELISSIER, though apparently of CANROBERT's proposing, was the Government's own choice, the moment it was decided that Marshal VAILLANT could not be spared from the ministry of war.

PELISSIER is thought to be eminently the man for the situation, and a well-known act in his career in Africa would seem to sustain this opinion. He was the author of a piece of atrocity in Algeria, in 1845, absolutely without parallel in the annals of modern civilized warfare, and with which all Christendom rang at the time. He was then Colonel, and was pursuing, with a body of troops the tribe of Ouled Riahs, yet unsubdued and possessing a secure retreat in a series of labyrinthine caverns. They fled to this asylum, and PELISSIER caused the mouth to be filled up with fagots and wet straw. He threatened the Arabs with suffocation, unless they surrendered and gave up their arms and horses. A frightful tumult was now heard in the caverns, caused as was afterwards learned, by a quarrel upon the question of surrender. They resolved by a large majority to die rather than submit. The inhuman Frenchman at once caused the green branches and the wet straw to be kindled. Some of the women and children sought to escape, but were shot by their own husbands and fathers, who knew what their fate would be in the hands of their captors. Some of the French soldiers stopped up their ears to deaden the appalling cries of the victims, while others ran away from the terrible scene. When the fire was extinguished, the French entered the cavern. It was strewn with dead bodies, trampled under foot and piled into heaps. Some were found standing up with their faces jammed into clefts, where they had died, gasping for air. Many had dropped into chasms, beyond reach. Others were killed by falling masses of red hot stone. Others were trodden to death by the cattle which had taken refuge with them. Out of one thousand men, women and children, but thirty-seven escaped; and thus the whole tribe was exterminated.

Now after reading this hasty account of Col. PELISSIER's mode of conducting warfare, remember the horror, disgust, and outcry that the barbarity excited in England. The public mind was shocked, and the press teemed with denunciations of the act. Bear this in mind, and then read the extract I am going to make from the London Globe of four days ago—and mark it, whenever you hear of English principle, of English consistency, or English faith. The paper in question says of PELISSIER: "*He is a man noted for not letting his feelings interfere with his sense of duty.*" And then, instigated by describing his Algerian exploits, adds: "IT IS TO BE HOPED HE WILL FIND SOME EQUALLY DECISIVE MEANS OF DESTROYING THE DEFENDERS OF THE RAMPARTS OF SEBASTOPOL."

Never forget that Englishmen, as they thus describe their own national character from day to day, in this way, put it upon record, that however much they may hoot at inhumanity when exercised by a traditional enemy against a people to whom they are indifferent, they are willing and glad that the same enemy, now an ally, repeat the inhumanity or invent another in a similar vein, against the common foe. Remember that they openly and ostentatiously, in their own press, and in broad daylight, offer to the world this pitiable and shameful spectacle of tergiversation. Remember that they thus show their only motive to be self-interest, policy their only principle. Remember that England, while endeavoring to twist on Christendom that it is for its cause she fights for the Mahommedan against a Christian nation, while seeking to persuade civilization that it is in its behalf she has espoused the cause, of certainly the least civilized of the two belligerent countries—remember, that with all her vast pretences, she finds her enough in her own esteem to invoke in her own aid the very bloodthirstiness of the very officer she had spurned and shuddered at, on another and a different occasion.

But this is not the only gratifying display made by the British press during the week. With its accustomed servility, it began at once to discover, the moment CANROBERT was dismissed, that the army would have no cause to regret it. He was slow, methodical, wedded to routine and old notions. Then followed, naturally, admiration for the promotion of PELISSIER, the "intelligent," the "inventive," and "unscrupulous" African Colonel. They would be glad to suffocate with the smoke of green fagots the ruffianly defenders of Sebastopol. They tried to cut the aqueduct, and reduce them by thirst; and are wondering now how they can reduce them by hunger, by cutting off the supplies. Any of PELISSIER's handy contrivances in the smoke and suffocation line would be received with delight. I have no doubt that if he should propose squirting small-pox in with a syringe, they would hail the idea with enthusiasm. They would worship PELISSIER as superior to ten thousand JENNERS. However, I doubt whether it would succeed. We should soon read as follows in GORTSCHAKOFF's serene bulletin: "The allies have commenced showering the city with an infectious disease; it has done us no harm, however, as the whole army was vaccinated night before last."

In Paris the substitution of PELISSIER for CANROBERT was well received, though the effect was not perceptible at the Bourse. In fact any change, as it could not possibly be for the worse, would have been regarded as for the better. But if the English consider CANROBERT as too slow, would they not do well to supersede that remarkable specimen of antique method and procedure, Lord RAGLAN?

This general's last dispatch, upon the balked expedition to Kertch, is making fun in Paris. He gravely narrates that the commanding officer, on his return, "personally assured him he was highly pleased with the attitude of his troops!" He sent Highlanders on the expedition, "partly to fill the Russians with new and indescribable emotions, and partly to attract and win over the Circassians, by their mountain attire!" Further on he uses these remarkable words:

"It is warm this afternoon: I should not be surprised if it rained."

I think a "RAGLAN Almanac," published about holiday time, would be a prosperous speculation: a "comic" Almanac it could not fail to be.

However, this dispatch was a burlesque, invented by the *Standard*, and published as a hoax, as is placed over it the announcement that it would not be found in the London *Gazette*. You will think it incredible; but the *Presse*, the *Pays*, *Débats*, and our other morning papers, and the lady *Moniteur* itself, supposed it to be genuine, and reproduced it as such! Their readers naturally took it seriously, and wondered what folly the British Commander would commit next. The *Presse*, the next evening, was frightfully indignant, and the *Moniteur* and LOUIS NAPOLEON were scarlet with mortification. The former says it could not have supposed the *Standard* would have dared to attribute language so grotesque to the veteran of the British Army, and the old companion of WELLINGTON! It considers the taste of the proceeding "detestable." The *Presse* may be excused for its harsh opinion, for it must feel badly. But the public, now that it knows the report to be a caricature, is quite delighted with the paragraph on the impending rain and the uses of a Highland uniform.

The exposition is not yet fit to be seen. The stock is not just now a favorite. Being at par at 100, it was some months ago at 170; on the day of the inauguration it was at 155, and has fallen since to 122. However, as the government has guaranteed that the interest shall never be less than five per cent., it can hardly sink below par. A dreadful blow is hanging suspended over the Company's head. The City of Paris is down upon them for the usual ten per cent. hospital dues. All the theatres and public exhibitions, of no matter what order, where money is received, are taxed ten per cent. for the poor. It seems that the circumstance has been entirely overlooked by the speculators concerned in the Exposition, and that they have been taken quite off their feet by the suddenness of the demand. They mean to resist and go to law. Until the price of admission is reduced, and the arrangements are complete, it will be useless to speak of the display, as there is nothing to see, and nobody goes to see it.

The Emperor having consulted his *gazette particulière*, which is supposed by some to be something other than the Trésor public, announces in the *Moniteur*, that next Sunday will be a free day for those who cannot pay, and that the Company will be indemnified by His Majesty. I have prepared you for this piece of imperial beneficence. The State Commission has laid hands upon all the money yet taken at the door, which it means to keep till the Company have settled divers little annoyances. There were yesterday 400 visitors at the Exhibition of Fine Arts. The immense galleries appeared totally deserted. But the most extraordinary indication of failure, is the condition of the thousand and one private speculations on and near the Champs Elysées. Long lines of covered counters for the sale of goods similar to those exhibited in the neighboring Palace, are thus far without a tenant. Various other schemes of the sort are in an equally bad way. I have no doubt that long before this the splendid idea has broken upon many a mind that a disastrous bankruptcy is quite as probable as the realization of a colossal fortune.

Their Majesties visited the Exposition yesterday, and appeared, say eye-witnesses, very much dissatisfied with the little progress made since the inauguration. This is probably the reason why the *Constitutionnel* says this morning that "they seemed highly gratified at the activity which was everywhere manifest." Their Majesties promised that they should come often. You know that they have season tickets, for which they paid fifty francs apiece.

At a recent sale of autographs, was one of His Majesty, NAPOLEON III. It brought the large sum of fifteen francs! Two dollars and eighty-five cents! This was the smallest price realized by any signature offered, and very many of them were those

[illegible] autograph collection, [illegible] Lamartine, Beranger, [illegible] the painter, &c. I take this to be the first autograph of His Majesty ever sold at auction, [illegible] as a feeler of public opinion, or [illegible] "sympathetic affection" we hear so much of, [illegible] will feel gratified at his presence [illegible] francs for the sign manual of the redeemer of society and the champion of religion and family! The revolutionists are more esteemed, if price is an indication of value: Charlotte Corday's signature brought 770 francs; one of Marat, 61; of Robespierre, 87; Lamennais, 25. A very remarkable letter by Josephine Beauharnais, written while she was still the wife of Alexander Beauharnais, brought 300 francs. Is it not remarkable to see the autograph of the individual whose popularity is said by his organs to know no bounds, disposed of at a price not only ridiculous in itself, but the very lowest price reached during half a dozen consecutive sales?

The *Presse* claims to have achieved a great moral victory by innovating in the received practice of dating in advance the evening papers. The *Presse* and *Paris*, appearing at five in the afternoon, have always borne the date of the next day. The *Presse*, having been moved to declare that this, as far as itself was concerned, was "an unworthy tribute paid to imitation," and moreover, a falsehood, now bears the true date instead of that of the morrow. This is very well in the case of the Paris edition, but as all the issues intended for the provinces, whether of the *Presse*, or of the *Pays*, which is a morning paper, leave Paris at seven the night before, it is evident that the former has as good a right to the advanced date as the latter. The Paris morning papers are all evening papers, in the American sense. It sometimes happens that the Paris edition of a morning paper contains as a postscript, some intelligence as late as 8 or 9 o'clock the night before, but this is a rare exception.

The virulent and venomous *Univers* has received an unofficial invitation from the proper bureau to discontinue its quarrel upon Beranger with the *Siècle*. This was not from any inclination to protect the republican poet from abuse, but because the sympathies of the whole city were with the *Siècle*, and the Catholic organ was only rendering itself and its cause more hateful than ever. Apropos of Beranger, an anecdote is told which illustrates his humility and simplicity. In 1846 his publisher proposed a cheap edition of his works, and at one of his interviews with him, the poet offered to cancel all existing contracts and to cede to him forever all the songs he had written or might write, for the sum of $160 a year, till his death, they then to belong to the publisher! The latter refused, thinking the arrangement ruinous to the author, but Beranger insisted that his works were of a transient interest, and must soon fall into oblivion. The publisher accepted, but has since, upon the constantly increasing success of the edition, doubled, tripled and quadrupled the annuity. Beranger's life, octogenarian as he is, is one of continued charity and beneficence. Within the limit of his means, he does more good than the Emperor with his privy purse. He says of himself that he seeks to do his duty, and almost believes he succeeds, for "he enjoys a serenity of soul and an interior satisfaction of conscience that nothing can equal." The *Presse*, concluding an article suggested by the illustrated edition, says: "Happy old man! At his death—and may Heaven avert the day! a whole people, bareheaded, will follow the funeral car!" The *Presse* has evidently forgotten that when a republican dies the cannon and the Chasseurs de Vincennes not only prevent a popular procession, but deny access to the burying-ground to the friends and relatives, if they happen to number more than thirty-six.

The knowledge displayed by Librettists and Vaudevillists is oftentimes astounding. The authors of "Jaguarita," an opera occurring in Dutch Guiana, had occasion to give a name to a male native of that region. The name hit upon and announced upon the bills is Mamma Jumbo. Mamma is Peruvian, and, I take it, exclusively feminine. Jumbo is fancy nigger, and North American. The whole form a Guianese tenor, painted and tattooed after the manner of the Sacs and Foxes. Not long ago the Hippodrome had use for a Dacotah Indian, and called him Ja-cob alias the Walking Sun.

The conversation turned the other day on autobiographies. Horace Greeley, who was present, said that some one had written his life and published it in New-York; that he himself had answered on several occasions the author's questions, but that he had no other share in the work. "But," said he, "I should not dare to say so in print, for nobody would believe me. Rather than be my own biographer, and conscientiously tell what I have felt and thought and experienced, I would run naked down the Champs Elysées!"

Mr. Baker of Philadelphia, of whose partial insanity I have before spoken, has thrown himself out of a five-story window this week. He had no apparel on but his shirt; in his downward progress, he was arrested by several balconies, and when he finally reached the ground, he nearly crushed a woman who was imprudently walking under the eaves. He was removed to a hospital, where he still is, and still survives. I am almost ashamed to say it, but the Americans have found more of the grotesque than painful in this tragedy, and have been more moved to laughter than to tears.

A restaurant upon the Boulevard, who used to furnish breakfast for two francs, now demands three. The reason would appear to be that he has issued an advertisement in which he says that at his table, "the conversation and the toasts will be exercised in the five principal commercial languages." Further on he says that "his establishment is dedicated to international youth!" This is a specimen of the wretched quackery resorted to, and the pitiable devices invented, to draw in a table full of foreigners. Louis Huart, of the *Charivari*, says that the shopkeepers are determined to consider him an Englishman just arrived, and that they treat him accordingly. The other day he asked for some cigars in French. "What!" said the lady at the counter: "English spoken here. Will you kiss me, roast beef, G—d d—n, this side up, private lodgings, beautiful, very well, how you do?" These phrases, as you must be aware, constitute the stock in trade of every Parisian who claims to "parler Anglais."

DICK TINTO.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Financial Troubles—Debates on the New Constitution—Ministerial Changes, &c.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The principal topic of conversation in private circles, and of animadversion in the press of Madrid, according to my letters thence, is the state of the public finances. Madoz appears to be at his wit's end to hit upon some plan of raising the wind in an agreeable and soothing manner. Of course it has got to come out of the people, and the only difference is in the name. Whether it is tax on provisions or a forced loan, it amounts to the same thing in the end. It is currently reported that Madoz will resign, but I do not think it probable. The anti-administration papers attack him in every imaginable way; they even said that the prizes in the lottery were not paid, and that the Government was laying its hands upon everything available. It has been stated in these papers, and not contradicted, that one of the high prizes in the last lottery was sold on 'Change at $1,000 discount. The proceeds of the lands and property ecclesiastical and other, to be sold under the new law, are estimated at $600,000,000, which, when it begins to come in play, will make a great difference in the state of things in Spain. The Cortes continue their debates upon the new Constitution, and appear to have adopted as their motto "*festina lente*." General Concha, it is said, is to be sent to Barcelona, to arrange matters between the masters and operatives. M. Drouyn de Lhuys is going to Madrid, to replace M. de Turgot, whose health requires him to take the waters. General Pezuela has sent in his resignation to the Queen, expressing his wish to retire from the public service. It has not been accepted as yet, but doubtless will be. The new Minister at Washington has not as yet been appointed. The Carlists are still busy on the frontier, but the vigilance of the French Government, interested as it is in preserving the internal peace of Spain, renders all their efforts fruitless. The Government at Madrid is on the alert and has news of all the proceedings of the disaffected of whatever party. Several General officers and others have been recently invited to change their residences for other points of Spain, and in some instances have received their passports for "*el estrangero*." Generals Calonge and Ariona are among the latter. The Editor of a paper entitled *El Amigo del Pueblo*, or the *People's Friend*, was sentenced, a short time since, to six years of imprisonment for publishing an article against the Minister of Finance, entitled *The Profession of Faith of Madoz*, which did not exactly accord with that gentleman's ideas of propriety. The enemies of the existing Administration employ every means to render it unpopular and obnoxious. The other day it was reported in Madrid that the image of Christ in the Church of San Francisco el Grande, was sweating blood and water in consequence of the sale of Church property, &c. It will hardly be credited that crowds flocked to the Church, and there were not wanting those who affirmed that they had themselves wiped the face of the figure with their handkerchiefs. The crowd increased—some cries were heard of death to the Jews and Heretics—and it was necessary to send an armed force to clear the plaza. What can be thought of a party which will descend to such means? A Spanish paper justly remarks: "It is to be hoped that the Government will take proper measures that these scenes may not be reproduced—unworthy subterfuges which react against the religion and the honor of the Spanish people." An electric telegraph is to be made from Lisbon to Madrid. Two men, it is calculated, will be *en route* for Cuba by the 20th of June. The Spring has been very cool in Madrid, and much rain has fallen throughout Spain. Indeed, it is said that in some of the Southern provinces it will affect the crops; but if no more should come there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. The cholera still continues at Madrid, but up to my latest advices makes but little progress. Up to the 13th inst. the greatest number of cases in one day had been 47, deaths 12. Yours, truly,

AN AMERICAN.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES AND THE WAR.

Debate in Parliament on Mr. Disraeli's Motion.

Mr. Disraeli moved a resolution, "that this House cannot adjourn for the recess without expressing its dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of her Majesty's Government in reference to the great question of peace or war; and that, under these circumstances, this House feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to her Majesty in the prosecution of the war, until her Majesty shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for this country a safe and honorable peace." He began by stating the reasons why he proposed this resolution. Having watched, he said, the conduct of the Government respecting the great question of peace or war, and especially during the Conferences at Vienna, he had imbibed an opinion with regard to their intentions which filled him with great distrust. He thought the language of the Government ambiguous and their conduct uncertain; but it was impossible for him, although entertaining these opinions, to ask the judgment of the House so long as the negotiation continued. At length the protocols of the Conferences were laid upon the table, and he anticipated that the Ministers, following precedent, would have taken the earliest opportunity to ask the opinion of Parliament, and state to the House what was the policy they intended to pursue. But he had been disappointed; he might say that the country had been disappointed. It would have been more satisfactory if, at the conclusion of the negotiations, the First Minister had come forward and fairly avowed the views of the Administration; but nothing of this kind was done. After the notice of Mr. Gibson's motion, which, it was expected, would have extracted some declaration from the Government, and the withdrawal of which had baulked the expectations not merely of this country, but of Europe, he had felt it to be his duty to give notice of this resolution, which was limited to the issue expressed in it. If it involved a vote of censure or a want of confidence, this had arisen from the peculiar circumstances of the hour—the motion being a perfectly loyal and legitimate one. Having explained the reasons of the motion, he proceeded to state the purpose of it. He wanted the House, he said, to declare that their views were not changed nor their spirit daunted; and that they were ready to carry on the war until its great object was secured by an honorable peace; he wished to obtain from the House of Commons a clear and precise opinion upon this point, and, if possible, from Her Majesty's Government. He commenced his criticism of the conduct of the Administration at what he termed that "glorious epoch," the installation of Lord Palmerston at its head, and the appointment of Lord John Russell as our plenipotentiary at Vienna, in whose conduct, he observed, much had occurred which had given occasion to suspicion, distrust, and dissatisfaction to the country. That noble lord, he remarked, had been previously, unquestionably, an advocate of war, and of a war upon a great scale; he had addressed to that House inflammatory harangues, and lashed on the passions of the people; but if he (Mr. Disraeli) could show that the noble lord was totally incompetent for the office he undertook, and that his conduct at the Conference had probably led to consequences which might be most prejudicial to the public weal, it was his duty to bring this subject before the house and the country. Mr. Disraeli then entered upon a critical review of the negotiations, insisting that the position in which the question stood arose from the diplomatic proceedings in which Lord J. Russell was a chief actor, especially with reference to the third point or article. After foolishly admitting that the preservation of the honor of Russia was an essential element in the conditions of peace, Lord J. Russell, he said, brought forward a most humiliating proposition, supporting it by a most unhappy example; and, after this fatal admission and this dangerous illustration, having committed every blunder which a negotiator could fall into, he had placed the possibility of peace by negotiation almost out of the question. He put it to the Government, therefore, whether there was to be peace or war? upon what conditions they wished for peace, or in what spirit they were going to carry on the war? He wanted some explicit declaration upon these points, and as to what was our present condition. Was another proposition expected? Had it been made, and, if so, what was its character? Lord Palmerston had said he would not be forced into the disclosure of confidential communications; but that was no reason why he should take a course that must lead either to an ignominious war, for war could not be carried on successfully with a morbid state of negotiations, which must depress the spirit not only of this nation, but of foreign Powers. After embarking in a war which he had understood was to be protective, we had suddenly changed its character, engaging at the same time in diplomatic policy, and it was to this union he attributed our present difficulties. He wanted the House of Commons that night, therefore, to put an end to this fatal system, the time for negotiation having passed. Further forbearance and silence would be, on the part of that House, a virtual abnegation of its functions.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Barrow.

Sir F. Baring moved as an amendment a resolution in which regret was expressed at the unsuccessful result of the Vienna conferences, and a pledge given on the part of the House to support the Crown in the prosecution of the war. This resolution, he confessed, was borrowed in great measure from that proposed by Mr. Disraeli, since he would not even appear to controvert the declaration that the war should be vigorously prosecuted, but it omitted all criticism upon the conduct of the Government, on which point he expressed his readiness to take a direct issue, denying the allegations of inconsistency, concealment, or ambiguity which had been so strenuously urged. The motion originally proposed contained a vote of censure, and was calculated, if carried, to change the ministry; and this was linked with what he considered questionable professions in an address, assuring Her Majesty of support in the prosecution of the war. Repudiating the doctrine that the time of negotiation was gone by, he wished the House to abstain from closing the door to diplomacy, so long as any hope remained of obtaining a pacific solution to the present conflict.

Mr. Gladstone, after adverting to the various amendments and propositions laid before the House, defended what was called the ambiguous conduct and language of the Government as imposed by the necessity of the case, and the duty of an Administration charged with great negotiations. If he charged the Government with indecision, it was because they omitted to take advantage of the admirable opportunities afforded them in the course of the negotiations. For these reasons he objected equally to the motion of Mr. Disraeli and the amendment of Sir Francis Baring, and supported cordially the proposition of Sir W. Heathcote—that the war was originally just, but that we had gained the objects we had sought, and it henceforth became unjust. What purpose, he asked, was in our minds in proceeding with the contest? To propose not to dismember Russia—not to weaken her, but to insult and humiliate her—was a course neither intelligent nor consistent; it left her in all her strength to meditate revenge. Mr. Gladstone then reviewed the four points to prove the importance of what had been conceded by Russia towards securing the objects for which the war was undertaken. The only question unsettled was that of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, for which Russia herself had made two propositions. Examining the condition in which the controversy was now left, he remarked that the Allies had obtained three out of four points; and on the fourth, which in itself was absolutely incapable of a perfect solution, they were presented with an alternative which in many respects was better than their own. Under the existing circumstances, he considered a prolongation of the war unjustifiable and unchristian.

Lord J. Russell combatted the conclusion that peace should now be made because Russia offered the terms which were demanded before the war began. The conditions that might have been accepted to avoid hostilities were insufficient after an actual appeal to arms. In one case the removal of immediate danger sufficed; in the other, the belligerent Powers were entitled to demand securities for the future. Upon this principle the noble Lord examined the Russian propositions, and contended that they fulfilled none of the conditions on which the safety of Turkey and the peace of Europe must depend. To have accepted them, would have resulted in a practical abandonment of the chief purpose for which war was undertaken, and a confession of our inability to limit the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. Denying that hostilities were prolonged for the sake of obtaining a military success, he pointed to the danger as well as the disgrace that must attend the conclusion of a peace while Russia refused to concede by treaty the most important item of the terms required, and while Sebastopol still remained a standing menace to the world. Adverting to the Vienna Conferences, Lord John Russell confessed that his political experience had been gathered rather in Parliament than in diplomacy. He had, nevertheless, consented to undertake the mission, and took part in the Conferences, the proceedings of which he passed in review, analysing and defining the various questions that successively presented themselves for consideration. Chief among them was the increasing and aggressive power of Russia, the increase being evident and enormous by land and sea, both in Europe and in Asia, and the aggression pushed forward with incessant activity, and under most favorable circumstances, against Turkey. This was the peril which the Western Powers were called upon to avert, and the noble lord delineated the various phases which the problem assumed as the successive events, military and political, transpired one after the other. Adverting finally to the Russian proposals, he contended that the maintenance by Russia of a strong fleet in the Black Sea could be desired only with the view of attacking Constantinople, from which danger the privilege to be granted to the Sultan of summoning aid from other powers would prove a most ineffectual protection. The alternative proposed by the Allied Powers, to make the Euxine a merely commercial sea, on which only a limited number of ships of war was to be permitted, formed, he believed, the most satisfactory principle whereon to solve the difficulty. Referring to the resolution proposed by Mr. Disraeli, Lord John argued that it converted a question of vast national interest to the narrowest party issue. Distrust, he admitted, might exist, but he doubted whether it would be removed by the transfer of Government into the hands of the present opposition. Even in a party view of the question he believed that the step they had just taken constituted a false move.

On the motion of Mr. Whiteside the debate was then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, May 25.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Disraeli's motion was resumed. Several members spoke; the following is

MR. LAYARD'S SPEECH ON THE POLICY OF THE WAR.

Mr. Layard commenced by thanking the right hon. member for Bucks for the kind compliment he had paid, and the kind advice he had given him on the previous evening. To everything that right honorable gentleman had said respecting the absence of any arrangement, he could give his unqualified confirmation. He wanted the House to understand that the motion of which he had given notice was only postponed, and that he would bring it forward on the first supply day after the holidays. It appeared also that there was some misunderstanding as to what had taken place on the previous day. It was true he had attended the meeting called by the noble lord (Palmerston,) and he would have attended a meeting called by the right honorable gentleman the member for Bucks, had he invited him to do so. (Hear, and a laugh.) He was no party man. He had but one wish, and one thought, that was the good of the country—(hear)—and with that view he always thought it right to hear what everybody had to say. When, therefore, the noble lord invited him he felt bound to attend to hear what he had to announce to his supporters. He would now address himself as shortly as possible to the question, and humbly thought he should be able to throw some light upon the subject. He would first call attention to the origin of the war. The Christian population of Turkey were gradually increasing in wealth and intelligence. To those who dwelt in the land as he had done, their progress was evident and remarkable. The present Sultan—a mild and beneficent monarch—was anxious to confer political rights upon all its subjects. Occasionally, it was true, acts of oppression took place, but the central Government was no more responsible for them than would the Government of this country be responsible for any act of tyranny committed in a workhouse. He believed the main object of the war was the desire on the part of Russia to check the growing prosperity of these people, and to stop the progress of intelligence and the march of civilization among the Christians of the East. That opinion, he thought, was warranted by the manifesto of the late Emperor of Russia, and by the note of Count Nesselrode. He would not trouble the House with what occurred at the beginning of the contest. Honorable gentlemen would remember the Menschikoff mission, and that it ended in a note containing the ultimatum of Russia, in which she demanded to have the same privileges granted to the Christians of the Greek Church, which were enjoyed by all members of foreign legations. That would be like a demand made by a foreign Roman Catholic Government upon this country, to grant to all Roman Catholics the same privileges which were enjoyed by the members of any foreign diplomatic mission. [Hear, and a laugh.] Well, Prince Menschikoff having left, the Sultan issued a firman granting to the Greek Christians all the immunities they had hitherto enjoyed, and confirming them, and when Menschikoff heard of that, he wrote a letter to the Sultan, stating that what he demanded was not religious, but political privileges. In consequence of the withdrawal of Prince Menschikoff from Constantinople, the conferences at Vienna commenced, which terminated, as would be recollected, in the celebrated Vienna note on the rejection by the Porte of the Russian interpretation of which the war broke out. He would proceed to examine how far the Four Points gave to Russia the power she claimed over the subjects of Turkey professing the Greek faith. It had been said there was no sufficient cause for the war; but would any one say that, unless she had had some great object, Russia would have gone to war? If the differences were so small, if the modifications were so trifling, with regard to the Vienna note, surely she would never have gone to war to enforce her own interpretation of it. [Hear.] He must here, however, express his belief that if the Government of this country had held a dignified tone at the time, Russia would never have entered upon a war. He attributed the actual breaking out of hostilities, first, to the ambiguous tone assumed by our own Government; and secondly, to the tone of his honorable friend (Mr. Bright) and the peace party. [Hear.] But having entered upon the war, he considered we commenced with some capital mistakes. The first of these mistakes was our declaration that the war should lead to no territorial change in the map of Russia. Such a declaration [illegible] Russia to carry on the war, and preventing us from gaining any advantage from it. With regard to the conferences of Vienna, it had been said that the two first of the four points were but of small importance, and that the third point only was the essential one. He wholly differed from those who held that opinion. In reference to the first point, a great error had been committed. We went to Vienna, and placed ourselves in the hands of Austria. The first [illegible] the three Principalities—Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia—and stipulated that the decrees which regulated the Government of those provinces, should be referred to the European powers,

[illegible]

arms. [Hear, hear.] And yet by this first point the right of Austria to interfere in the affairs of Servia was conceded. Let him next ask had the Porte ever interfered with Wallachia and Moldavia? These were not provinces conquered by the Porte, and had never been treated as such. They became annexed to the Porte by treaty, under which the Porte was bound to observe certain conditions, which she had invariably kept. It was Russia that had interfered in the affairs of the Principalities. From claiming the right to speak to the Porte, on behalf of her Christian subjects in Wallachia and Moldavia, Russia had gone on to assume the right of protection over them. When the revolution in Servia took place in 1842, and a new and a liberal Government was established, did the Porte interfere to put an end to it? No—it was Russia that interfered—the Porte it was that afforded an asylum to the members of the new Government, and enabled them afterwards to return to their own country. It was the same in the other Principalities. In 1848, Russia interfered to drive out the liberal party from those Principalities, and the Porte afforded them an asylum and enabled them subsequently to return. But, if we sanctioned this proposed protectorate, we should sanction the interference of both Austria and Russia, and of them alone, for to talk of the interference of the other powers was absurd, in all the internal affairs of those countries. He repeated that it was to him astounding that a man like the noble Lord should ever have put his name to such an article. [Hear, hear.] The next point was as to the navigation of the Danube. Now great credit was claimed for the concessions made by Russia in this matter. But were there any concessions? The Russian Government admitted the free navigation of the Danube by the treaty of Vienna. She consented, we were told, not to build fortresses or found military establishments upon the left bank of the Danube, but to that also she was bound by the treaty of Adrianople. [Hear, hear.] There was no concession, then, here. [Hear, hear.] Well, but there was a concession in the stipulation that she was not to have a quarantine station there any longer. But what was the use of the quarantine? It was established in consequence of the prevalence of the plague; but there was no plague in the East now, consequently there was no longer any necessity for the quarantine. Could this then be regarded as any concession? Lord Westmoreland had raised a question of some importance, which he (Mr. Layard) was rather surprised had escaped the noble lord (J. Russell.) He suggested that if the stream of the Danube should vary, as it did in all rivers whose outlet was through a marshy soil, and it should pass out instead of by the Sulina, by the St. George's mouth, the mouth of the river would be entirely in the hands of the Russians. That was an important point to which, as yet, no reply had been given. Then, by the treaty of Adrianople, the Turks were to withdraw to a certain distance from the Danube, and it became a question whether or not they should now be allowed to build establishments on the river's bank. To that proposal it appeared that Prince Gortschakoff replied that as the Turks were becoming more civilized than they were, there might be no objection to their doing so, but he added "we will reserve that point also until the treaty is signed." [Hear, hear.] Then what again, he asked, were the concessions Russia had made? She had, in point of fact, made no concessions. All she conceded she was bound to concede by the treaties of Vienna and Adrianople. He now came to the third point. Much had been said as to our having allowed Russia to take the initiative; but could any man with any experience in diplomacy suppose that a power situated like Russia would ever be induced to make the first offer? She would naturally wait to see what proposition was made to her, feeling that if the proposal emanated from her, she might offer more than would be demanded of her. But Count Buol made the first offer—to limit the Turkish fleet.

AN HON. MEMBER—The Russian fleet.

Mr. Layard—To limit both the Turkish and the Russian fleet, but he was now referring to the proposed limitation of the Turkish fleet. But in this respect there was an ambiguity in the proposition he did not understand. Was the limit only to extend to the Black Sea fleet, or to the fleet generally? There were two proposals—first, the one for limiting the fleets, and the other, the proposal for opening the Dardanelles. With regard to the limitation of the fleet, he perfectly agreed with what had been said by the right honorable gentleman behind him, (Mr. Gladstone.) He believed with him that it was a matter so difficult that it never could be carried out, for we could not go to war with Russia if she had one or two ships more in the Black Sea than the stipulated number. How, then, would you enforce the stipulation? It would be impossible. There were a thousand different ways to escape it. There had been some doubt cast upon the exact meaning of a speech made last year to the House by the noble lord, (J. Russell;) but that he did say Sebastopol must be destroyed was evident. In the Sebastopol Committee a dispatch was produced by the Duke of Newcastle to Lord Raglan, written about the time the noble lord made the declaration, and whatever ambiguity there might be in the noble lord's words, there was none in the dispatch. That dispatch was dated the 9th of June. [The honorable gentleman here read the dispatch, which, after directing inquiries to be made as to the strength of the place, observes that there is no prospect of an honorable peace until the fortress is reduced and the fleet taken or destroyed, and urges that nothing but some insurmountable impediment should prevent steps being taken for that purpose.] It appeared, then, that the intention of the Government was to take the fortress. With regard to the opening of the Dardanelles, would anybody tell him that that was not a Turkish question altogether? What did the article in the treaty of 1841 say? He would read it: "His Highness the Sultan declares he is resolved to maintain the principle established as the ancient rule of his empire, by which the ships of war of foreign powers are prohibited entering the straits of the Dardanelles." That article had been much misrepresented. Russia insisted that it was made in her favor, but the fact was that it was made in favor not of Russia but of Turkey. If the Dardanelles had been opened, Russia would have brought her ships into the Bosphorus upon Constantinople in the recent dispute. But the Dardanelles being closed by treaty against her ships, [illegible] would have been in the hands of Russia at this moment. Well, as a great concession, Turkey was to be allowed to call in the fleets of her allies, should she be in danger. The right honorable member for Oxford University had said that if you brought your fleets to Beshika Bay you insulted Russia, and war was inevitable.

Mr. Gladstone—I never said that.

Mr. Layard had thought it was said by the right honorable gentleman, but at all events, the argument had been used in the debate. But suppose Turkey had the right to call up the fleets of her allies to her aid, considering herself in danger, would not Russia look upon that as a declaration of war on the part of those allies? On this point, therefore, he did not consider that any concession had been made, and if any, it was by Turkey and not by Russia. Then, as to the fourth point. It had been urged that Russia was going to concede the right of the sole protectorate of the Christian population of Turkey. But did she concede everything? It was the treaty that gave to Russia the protectorate of the Greek Christians. He would read the article in the treaty of Kainardji, which was the sole foundation for the claims of Russia to that protectorate. [illegible] Yet, it was under this article that Russia had assumed the protectorate of the whole of the Christians of Turkey. Though she had exercised that right the

[illegible]

Lord Palmerston urged that the motion which had been proposed to the House represented very inadequately the great question which they were called upon to discuss. [illegible]

[illegible] ... it to the House and to the country [illegible] ... [Cheers.] [illegible] ... (Hear, hear.) [illegible] ... (Cheers.) [illegible]

Mr. DISRAELI replied, contending that the various amendments upon his motion emanating from different sides of the House, and especially the confessions which had been extorted from the Prime Minister, constituted his complete justification in bringing it forward. Noticing, in turn, the criticisms which had been pronounced upon his resolution, he asserted that they had been drawn up in strict accordance with precedent, and laid a definite and readily-expressed issue before the House.

On a division, there appeared—
For Mr. DISRAELI'S resolution 219
Against .... [illegible]—100

RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, dated May 28, says:

"A conference will be held to-morrow without the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and another on Monday, at which those Plenipotentiaries will probably be present."

In the House of Commons on the 24th, Mr. ROEBUCK said: I wish to ask the First Lord of the Treasury a question. There is a report current out of doors that the conferences at Vienna have been renewed. I wish to know whether Government has received any information to that effect?

Lord PALMERSTON—No conference has been held since the last recorded in the papers, and before any fresh conference can be held, Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna must receive authority from here to attend them. [Laughter.]

Mr. M. GIBSON—The noble lord's answer to the honorable member for Sheffield was not understood here. [Laughter.] The noble lord stated a few days since, that the conferences were not finally closed, only suspended, and that Lord WESTMORELAND retained full powers. [Hear, hear.] I wish to know, therefore, from the noble lord, whether those powers have been withdrawn, and, if so, when?

Lord PALMERSTON—The powers have not been withdrawn. Lord WESTMORELAND still possesses them, but it is one thing to possess powers, and another to exercise them, in circumstances not considered favorable by the Government at home. [Loud laughter.]

The New Campaign in the Crimea.

From the London Times, May 26.

It is now generally admitted by military authorities both in England, in France, and in the Crimea, that the siege operations which have been directed with so much courage and perseverance against the southern side of Sebastopol for nearly eight months are not of themselves very likely to produce any decisive result, and the allied Powers must look to other means for victory in the Crimea, and the essential reduction of the fortress. We have not ceased for the last six months to urge by every means in our power the extreme importance of operations of a different character, and, above all, the necessity of commencing them without delay. The latter part of April and the month of May are probably the finest parts of the year for military movements in that climate; the soil is not yet parched by the sun; the plains are covered with vegetation for the sustenance of the animals of the army; and the troops are not exposed to the heats and fevers of midsummer. We trust that it will not be found in this, as in so many other instances in this war, that when the right thing has been done at last it has been done too late; and, at any rate, we believe that the time has now arrived when a large portion of the allied army is preparing to take the field.

The circumstances under which we enter upon the more active period of this campaign are highly favorable. A new general, who is known to be an officer of great energy, enterprise, and resolution, takes the chief command of the French army. The whole reserve of the French troops assembled at Maslak was reviewed by the Sultan on the 12th, and the embarkation of this magnificent army of picked troops (for such it may be called) commenced on the same day. On the 14th two divisions of infantry under Gen. AURELL and Gen. HERBILLON put to sea; and on the 16th they were followed by the division of the Imperial Guard, 7,000 strong, under General REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, and by the cavalry, including two regiments of Cuirassiers, reckoning nearly 1,000 sabres. These troops sailed from the Bosphorus with sealed orders, and their destination was not known at Constantinople, but it has since been ascertained that they proceeded at once to Kamiesch. According to the French statements, the arrival of this additional army of 25,000 men raises the effective force of our gallant allies in the Crimea to no less than 120,000 men; the Turkish army under OMAR PACHA at Eupatoria amounts to upwards of 50,000; the British army has regained the strength of 30,000; and the Sardinian contingent adds 15,000 troops—being, in all, a combined force of 220,000 men. Even assuming these returns to be somewhat exaggerated, it may be confidently asserted that the Allied armies do not fall short of 200,000 men, and they consist, in great part, of the finest troops in Europe. We know not what other causes there may be for despondency in the great enterprise in which we are engaged. For ourselves, that is a feeling which has never entered into our minds, and now, more than ever, we are confident that a more powerful and [illegible] army never took the field, and, if the ability of the commanders is at all equal to the courage and [illegible] spirit of the men, such a force ought to suffice to [illegible] the Russians in less than six weeks from the Crimea. We can venture no predictions, for in this extraordinary war the expectations [illegible] have been frequently deceived, either by inevitable accidents, by unaccountable oversights, or by the evils inseparable from a divided command; but we acknowledge that we should feel surprised amounting to astonishment if armies like those which General PELISSIER and Lord RAGLAN have under their command, do not speedily and triumphantly accomplish great and decisive results. Those armies are now of four times the strength of that gallant host which landed at Old Fort last September, and drove the Russians from the heights of Alma in three hours. The men are far more inured to the fatigues of war than they then were; the officers better acquainted with the theatre of war, with the enemy, and with their own duties. Eupatoria and Balaklava, which may be considered as the extreme left and right of our position, are connected by an easy steam navigation of four hours. The whole coast between these two points is at our command. There is safe anchorage for the fleet and transports along the whole shore, a beach admirably adapted for landing, streams of water running down from the interior at short distances, and an open country highly favorable to the evolutions of an army. It is said, and probably with truth, that OMAR PACHA has declared that he would undertake to advance upon and occupy Simpheropol with his own troops, supported by the French army of reserve under General REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, and we cannot entertain a doubt that such an operation is perfectly feasible, even without any material diminution of the forces hitherto engaged in the defence of our lines of countervallation and in the works of the siege.

But, in fact, nothing can be more dangerous to the forces, or adverse to the main objects we have in view, than the excessive accumulation of troops within the narrow space of ground between the Tchernaya, the harbor of Balaklava, and the lines of Sebastopol. Already the presence of a large camp, confined for so long a period in these limits, surrounded by the graves of the dead, and all the abominations of a city without sewers, has rendered the whole spot in the highest degree offensive and insalubrious. When the rains which have just fallen are followed by the sun of a Crimean June, the exhalations will be pestilential, and disease will again assume its most terrible form. Moreover, for military purposes, nothing is gained by a concentration of forces exceeding the number which can properly occupy the ground. The positions before Sebastopol are circumscribed by the ravines and peculiar formation of the soil, and for the purpose of keeping the garrison in check 50,000 or 60,000 men are as effective as twice that number. All the troops not absolutely needed to cover the front and the rest of our works would in all respects be more useful and more healthy elsewhere. We know not what information the allied commanders in the Crimea may possess of the strength of the enemy, as they very properly keep such information to themselves; but the entire quiescence of LIPRANDI's army for many months, and during a season favorable for field operations, is extremely remarkable. The battles of Balaklava and Inkermann must have told with extraordinary effect upon the Russian soldiers, for to this hour those attempts upon our lines have never been repeated, and we have reason to conclude that the Russian army in the Crimea is inferior both in numbers and quality to the forces now arrayed against it. No decisive blow is likely to be struck against Sebastopol until that army is defeated; but a successful action against that force must have incalculable results. It would at once place the approaches to Sebastopol in the power of the Allies, and enable them to invest the place. It would relieve us from the danger which has hung upon our rear throughout the Winter, and placed us in some respects in the condition of a beleaguered army. It would satisfy the garrison that they have nothing more to hope from external relief, and it would enable us to hold our ground without fear of fresh attacks. Above all, such a victory would instantly change the course of opinion at home and abroad. It would show the world that the hardships of the Winter have not prevented us from bringing into the field armies far exceeding those of last year. It would convince our timorous allies, "to a certain extent," that, after all, the winning cause is that of the Western Powers. Above all, it would close the craven lips of those who recommend peace in the form of submission instead of in that of victory. For such a victory we most earnestly pray, inasmuch as nothing else can give us peace with security and honor; and unless we are misled by our confidence and hopes, such a victory it is in the power of the allied forces to obtain.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring's Circular.

Per Africa.] LONDON, May 25, 1855—5 P. M.

We have no change of importance to notice in the Produce markets this week. SUGAR and COFFEE firm. COTTON dearer. BREADSTUFFS [illegible]. MONEY very abundant. CONSOLS have [illegible] 91½ for money, and 91½ for the account. DOLLARS 5s. [illegible]. BAR SILVER 5s. [illegible]. South American DOUBLOONS, 73s. 3d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 2d.

COCHINEAL—The arrivals this week have been unprecedentedly large, say 2,800 bags of Honduras, and 120 bags Teneriffe, and the market is [illegible] in consequence. 188 bags at auction were chiefly sold at a decline of about 1d. ⅌ lb. [illegible] ordinary to good Honduras silver realizing from 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. Mexican Black from 3s. 8d.@3s. 11d. for middling to good. Teneriffe from 4s.@4s. 8d. Stock on the 9th inst., 9,980 serons against 4,712 last year.

COPPER in fair demand at [illegible] quotations.

COCOA—Of 900 bags Trinidad, part only sold from 32s. 6d. for very ordinary gray to 46s. 6d. for good red.

COFFEE—For [illegible] descriptions of Plantation Ceylon there is a good inquiry for export, and some parcels have been sold privately on very full terms. 850 casks, 800 bbls. and bags at auction were chiefly disposed of at steady prices. Native Ceylon [illegible] 47s. In cargoes afloat we have nothing to report. The following were the imports and stocks on the 1st inst., compared with the corresponding period last year:

	1854—Imports	1855	1854—Stocks	1855
Chief Ports of Europe, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Britain, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals, lbs.	116,390,000	143,500,000	94,100,000	97,700,000

CORN—The supply of English Wheat on Monday was good, with fair arrivals of foreign. The trade was inactive, and most of the English Wheat remained unsold. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 76s. 1d. on 97,976 qrs. returned. To-day there was little doing, and quotations remain unaltered. White American Wheat 80s.@86s. Red 74s.@80s. ⅌ qr. American Flour 40s.@45s. ⅌ barrel.

COTTON—The market is firm, and a large business has been done, the sales for the week being 10,500 bales, at fully ⅛d. advance. At Liverpool there has been an extensive inquiry. Sales for the week 153,000 bales. Middling Orleans advanced to 6⅛d.

DRUGS, &c.—No public sales, and little of importance to notice. Camphor—[illegible] bags good Formosa were held for 55s., there being little disposition to purchase, unless on easier terms. Shellac—170 chests were all taken in from 60s. for [illegible] liver, to 94s. for good orange. India Rubber—[illegible] were disposed of at 7½d. ⅌ lb., being rather cheaper. Jalap 3s. 3d.@3s. 4d. Turkey Opium 17s. 6d.@18s. Quicksilver 1s. 10d.@1s. 11. [illegible]

HEMP—We have no improvement to advise. For Russian there is very little demand. St. Petersburg Clean is worth £48. Manilla dull; 203 bales at auction were bought in at £30 for fair current quality; first class [illegible] £36 10s.@£38.

INDIGO—A moderate business has been done in East India since the close of the sales, at full prices. [illegible] Stock of East India, 14,700 chests, against 22,600 last year, and of Spanish, 1,096 serons against 1,390 last year.

IRON—There is a good demand for Welsh, and makers generally are asking higher prices. We quote Rails £9 10s.@£9 15s.; Bars £8 15s.@£9. Scotch Pigs have advanced to 69s. for mixed numbers in the Clyde.

LINSEED—The market has further advanced, fine Azof seed, afloat, having been sold at 70s. delivered. On the spot a good business has been done at 64s. 6d.@66s. for Calcutta, according to quality, and 67s.@69s. for Black Sea in granary. Arrivals this week 19,176 qrs., of which 3,000 from the East Indies, and the remainder from the Black Sea.

LINSEED CAKES—The demand has rather fallen off, but quotations remain unchanged.

LARD—Buyers of Western [illegible] at 58s., but no sellers under 60s.

LEAD—Common Pig £23 10s. Refined £25.

MOLASSES—[illegible] puncheons Cuba Muscovado sold at 18s. [illegible]

OILS—The market for Fish is quiet at last week's rates; Sperm, £128@£130; Southern, £47; Pale Seal, £53; Cod, £44. RAPE—The market is bare of brown; [illegible] for Autumn delivery are [illegible]. Refined is also scarce, and held at 56s. Linseed advanced [illegible] in the week to 38s. for prompt delivery, and 40s. for the end of the year; [illegible] and the value on the spot to-day is 37s. 6d. and 38s. for delivery up to December. Cocoa Nut flat at [illegible]. Palm £40 10s.

RICE—Business has been done at 9s. 3d. [illegible] for Demerara, and 9s. 6d.@9s. 10d. for Jamaica, with fine marks at [illegible].

SPICES—We note the following sales: Pimento—1,400 bags from 4¼d. for ordinary to 5d. for good. Black Pepper—450 bags [illegible]. Cloves—310 bags Zanzibar [illegible] 6¼d. for fair to good. Cassia Vera—[illegible] cases from 94s. [illegible]

SPELTER—Steady at £22 5s.@£22 10s. on the spot.

SUGAR—The demand has been good throughout the week—prices are fully supported, and for the lower qualities rather dearer. The sales of West India are 1,400 hhds., and 12,300 bags Mauritius at auction sold steadily; [illegible] Porto Rico [illegible] Muscovado were chiefly disposed of from 33s.@41s. 6d. 1,900 bags Pernambuco brought [illegible] others [illegible] on the spot have changed hands from 40s. 6d.@50s., and about a cargo of 900 cases brown Bahia at 38s. 9d. for Liverpool, landing weights. The few floating cargoes of Havana in the market are held for higher prices.

	1854—Imports	1855	1854—Stocks	1855
Chief Ports of Europe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TALLOW—Is quiet at 51s. for Y. C. on the spot, and 52s. for the end of the year.

TEA—Common Congou in fair demand at 9¼d. ⅌ lb. In other kinds transactions are limited.

TIN—Without change. Common Blocks 111s., Bars 112s., Refined 116s., Straits 106s.@107s., Banca 112s.@113s.

TURPENTINE—No sales of Rough are reported this week; last price 9s. 9d. Spirits have rather an upward tendency; American in casks 39s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Have been in more demand this week; but from the firmness of the holders of most Stocks, the transactions have been principally in first class Railway Bonds. United States 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, 1868, 106½@107½, nominal. Massachusetts 5 ⅌ cent. Sterling Bonds 101, sales. Maryland 5 ⅌ cent. Sterling Bonds 92, sales, and no more offered at that price. Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cents. 78@80; do. Bonds 84@85. Virginia nominal, at 87@88 for 6 ⅌ cent. Dollar Bonds, and 90@97 for 5 ⅌ cent. Sterling. Canada 6 ⅌ cent. Sterling 111@112. New-Orleans consolidated Bonds 88, ex. div.; do. Railroad Bonds, 1874, 78. Illinois Central 7 ⅌ cent. Railroad Bonds 87@88. Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cent. Sterling 100. Panama 7 ⅌ cent. 89. Pennsylvania Central 6 ⅌ cents. (1st mortgage) 90. New-York and Erie 7 ⅌ cents. (2d mortgage) Convertible 90@92; do. (3d mortgage) 84@86; Convertible 1862, 70@82; Sinking Fund 75@80.

THE SOUND DUES.—No. 1.

Injurious Consequences of the Policy Adopted by the United States Government in Regard to Denmark—Probable Rupture with Denmark, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Federal Government has lately, through its representative at Copenhagen, notified the Danish Government of its intention to discontinue the treaty of amity and commerce which has subsisted between the two countries since 1826. This step, though in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty itself, at least as to the letter, is nevertheless an extraordinary measure, bearing a peremptory and threatening character, which does not appear justified by circumstances.

The professed object in thus throwing up this treaty, is the determination of the Federal Government to free the American commerce and navigation from paying the Sound dues. It is customary between civilized nations, whenever modifications of an existing treaty appear desirable, to open a negotiation for that purpose, and thus to arrive at a new treaty or at an additional convention, as the case may be, without interrupting the operation of the existing commercial regulations; the right of terminating a treaty by notice is hardly ever resorted to, except when all means of arriving at an amicable arrangement have been found unavailing.

This, however, appears not to be the case in this instance—on the contrary, the Danish Government appears to have been at all times very accommodating in its relations with the United States, and has acceded to almost every demand made by the latter with a view of removing all grounds for complaint in regard to the tariff and mode of collecting the Sound dues, as well as in regard to other commercial questions. We have heard of no unsuccessful negotiations of late between the two countries, and must therefore confess to a good deal of surprise at the extraordinary step just taken, which we consider rife with very serious consequences. We will not to-day examine the right of Denmark to levy the Sound dues, suffice it to say, that this right has existed from time immemorial, and has always been complied with by all nations,—that it is considered as forming one of the least disputable portions of the present law of Nations, and especially of what is frequently termed the European system,—that in entering the family of nations the United States have implicitly recognized the political system of the world, and especially that of Europe, as they found it,—that they have consequently paid the Sound dues, ever since they became independent, first on higher rates, as a less favored nation, and since 1826 on lower rates, as one of the most favored nations.

The treaty of 1826 was based upon mutual concessions, as treaties generally are, but the concession relative to the Sound dues, which forms one of its features, was made by Denmark, who admitted the American navigation and commerce to the benefits of the lower rates stipulated for the most favored nations, and not, as has been insinuated, by the United States—who, on their part, admitted the Danish commerce to certain advantages in American ports generally conceded to the most favored nations.

The question of the Sound dues has never had any material importance for this country, and the step taken by the United States Government, has therefore an entirely political character. It is a question of principle, deliberately taken up with a view of carrying out the modern theory of *mare liberum*. It is a political experiment, of which all the sacrifices and risks will fall upon the American commerce, and of which, if successful, other nations will derive all the benefits. The following list will sufficiently show the correctness of this view:

LIST OF THE SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS THAT PASSED THE SOUND IN THE YEARS 1852 AND 1853.

	Flag.	1852.	1853.	Average per centage of the two years.
1.	British	3,908	4,655	22.00
2.	Norwegian	3,020	3,393	16.40
3.	Prussian	2,310	2,487	12.29
4.	Swedish	2,100	2,107	10.80
5.	Dutch	1,601	1,675	9.70
6.	Danish	1,404	2,006	9.07
7.	Russian	940	1,302	5.55
8.	Mecklenburg	771	1,105	4.80
9.	Hanoverian	645	742	3.60
10.	French	283	345	1.80
11.	Lubeck	130	130	1.10
	Hamburg	46	73	
	Bremen	32	36	
12.	Oldenburg	183	230	1.06
13.	All others, (including the Americans)	136	169	0.81
	Total	17,963	21,066	100.00

It is, under these circumstances, not surprising that the action taken by the United States Government is warmly applauded by German and English chambers of commerce and newspapers, but we doubt very much whether on this side of the Atlantic any capital will be made out of it except politically, and even that would appear to be very doubtful.

The working classes in France have a peculiar expression for work from which they expect that no advantage or benefit whatever can be derived—they call it "*Travailler pour le Roi de Prusse*,"—*to work for the King of Prussia*. We could never learn the origin of this peculiar expression, but we suspect the present Administration will, ere long, have an opportunity of appreciating its correctness and applicability even out of France.

The abrogation of the treaty will bring the relations of the two countries back to *statu quo ante*—to what they were before the treaty was made; and there can be no doubt but that American vessels and cargoes will next year be compelled to pay the Sound dues, at the same rates as before 1826, besides, the commerce of both countries will lose the benefit of all other advantages and facilities which had been secured by the treaty. This state of things will last until a new treaty can be prepared and concluded.

We saw it lately stated by an English correspondent of the London *News*, that "the more frequent the opportunities he had of talking to intelligent Danes on the subject of the Sound dues, the more convinced he was, that if the question were brought forward in a proper manner by the nations most interested in the abolition of the nuisance, and proposals of a tangible nature offered to indemnify Denmark for the financial loss, the present liberal Government would not be found unwilling to treat on the subject."

We are inclined to believe, that this correspondent, who certainly is not in favor of the Sound dues, does but justice to the Danish people and government. But it will, at the same time, readily be understood that Denmark, notwithstanding its supposed or real liberal disposition, cannot abolish the Sound dues for one nation without giving them up altogether. It is, therefore, compelled to resist to the utmost the pretensions of any single Government, especially if that Government is *one of the least interested*; it is by the very nature of the case, compelled to wait, until the powers more interested take up the question in a proper manner; and it will doubtless then, but certainly not before then, accede to such reasonable proposals as may be made for a commutation or capitalization of the Sound dues. It does not require great powers of divination, under these circumstances, to foresee, that the question of the Sound dues will be settled, at no very distant day, by the agreement of those most interested, and that it will be settled as an essentially European question as soon as Europe finds itself in a proper state to attend to matters of this kind; in the meantime, and in consequence of the step already taken by the United States Government, the American and Danish commerce will have to suffer under the disadvantage of being without a treaty.

We mentioned above, that material interests of considerable magnitude forbade Denmark to accede to any demand for immediate abolition of the Sound dues in favor of any single nation; we may add, that self-respect will also compel the Danish Government to resist such demands, especially if coming from the United States, as one of the least interested in the matter, who have hitherto, implicitly and practically at least, recognized the right of Denmark to levy the Sound dues,—and whose Government have thought proper, not only to assume an unusual and threatening stand in regard to this question, but also to select for this purpose a most critical moment, when it was perfectly aware, that the unsettled state of Europe would make it downright impossible for Denmark to arrive at an arrangement of a general character, embracing the nations most interested in the matter. And is it not absurd to pretend, that because the United States Government, after having virtually acknowledged the right of Denmark to levy the Sound dues during a period of nearly three-fourths of a century, now suddenly change their views, Denmark should immediately follow suit, and give up what they and the rest of the world consider to be a sacred right, without any new arguments being brought in by the United States, and without anything like a negotiation upon the question having taken place? We can hardly believe that the present Administration should intend or desire to go to war with Denmark upon this question, but we can, nevertheless, not shut our eyes for the consequences of the irritation and conflicts which may grow out of the measure it has adopted. It is true, Denmark is a very small power, but still, it is not altogether without means of resistance; and whatever may be the ultimate result of a war between the two countries, it is certain, that the loss of the American commerce would, during six months of hostilities, amount to more than the Sound dues falling to the charge of American vessels during a hundred years—nay, during a thousand years, if the above-mentioned correspondent is right in putting down the sums of $610, $760, and $260, respectively, as the amount of Sound dues paid by American vessels in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854.

In a contest between the United States and Denmark, if left to themselves, the latter has but little to fear from the former, and we doubt very much whether any European power will be found willing to join the United States in their crusade against the Sound dues. The terms in which the resolutions were passed in the Senate, and the vigorous action taken by this Government, are calculated if not designed, to inflict a severe criticism upon the European Governments, who, though largely interested in this question, have not as yet succeeded to free the commerce of their respective nations from this burden. Unless we will suppose the European Governments in general to be utterly wanting in zeal and ability, we must presume, that it is their sense of justice which has prevented them from profiting by any of the opportunities, of which modern wars and treaties must have furnished them a great many, to wrest the Sound dues from Denmark. However this may be, they will feel the reproach, contained in the proceedings of this Government, and will, therefore, perhaps, not be sorry if it does not succeed as easily as expected. Besides, it may be quite in accordance with the secret desires of some amongst them to see the United States entangle themselves in a purely European question of principle, and thereby furnish a very available interpretation of the so-called Monroe Doctrine.

We most sincerely wish that these complications which we see "looming in the distance," may be avoided, but they are both probable and near at hand, and deserving the serious consideration of the commercial interests of this great country.

Yours, &c., PAX.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1855.

Affairs in Kansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KANSAS, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

I wrote you an account of the outrage committed here on Sunday, by E. M. MCGEE and two of his myrmidons on an unoffending foreigner; and stated that the authorities were intending to take the matter up. They have done so. On Monday morning the Mayor issued his warrant for their arrest, with the injunction to the Marshal to bring the parties before him at all events; and, if any resistance was made, to raise force sufficient to effect the capture.

But no resistance was made; and Monday afternoon saw E. M. MCGEE, one of the wealthiest men in the vicinity, and a *Justice of the Peace*, arraigned to answer the charge of breaking the peace and committing assault and battery upon a stranger and unoffending man. One of his confederates was with him; the other had taken a timely departure for Salt Lake. MCGEE himself was thoroughly humiliated. All his violent pro-Slavery feelings seemed merged in his humiliation. "For twenty years," said he, "I have lived here and done business, and was never sued before." He humbly craved the pardon of the man he had abused, and *he* generously discontinued his individual prosecution. But something was due to the offended majesty of the law, and the authorities fined the peace-breakers *fifty dollars* each and the costs.

At this decision MCGEE was greatly moved. The fine he considered too heavy, and expresses his intention to take an appeal. But the event has taught him wisdom, I hope; it has taught him that a change has taken place in the public feeling on the border, and that the community will not sustain such outrageous proceedings as have been reported to. He says he is *now down on whisky* forever, since it has led him into such a scrape.

But the personal quarrel which was at the bottom of *part* of his proceedings on Sunday, is not settled. His vindictive feelings against the proprietor of the "Lincoln House" are not allayed. I have dwelt more on this affair than I should, but for the presumption that the story will run through the whole North in an exaggerated form, and I am desirous that the *true moral* should follow it; namely, that the political feeling here is growing *more* tolerant instead of less so. For the same reason, I now mention that a portion of MCGEE's political friends have espoused his quarrel with the "Lincoln House" people, and that he has sworn that it shall be demolished on Saturday night next. *Should* this occur (which I do not believe) it will be telegraphed East in such a way as to add still more to the fears of the timid; while, in reality, it will not have in it a shade of political significance.

The elections in the contested districts took place on Tuesday, and it is believed that no difficulties have occurred. I have no knowledge of any Missourians having gone into the territory to vote. Thus peacefully closes the second chapter of our political history.

The river has fallen again, though we are getting fast rains. The electric element is at hand, and brings with it some magnificent electrical phenomena. The rains are intermittent and violent, alternating with beautiful fair weather, very unlike the popular idea of a *rainy season*.

Emigrants are coming in, though in diminished numbers; but it is observable that they are of a better class than comes in the large parties. Those who come now are possessed of more means, more prudence, and more boldness. Among the colony movements, which strike me favorably, is that of some men from Hampden, Mass., who have located on the rich timber bottoms of the Neosho, and founded a community and a town. They are, apparently, sound, practical, industrious people, and will doubtless meet with success.

Last, but not least of my present items, is the discovery near the sources of the Kansas River, of gold. Several old Californians, struck with the indications, have for some time been making investigations, and claim that they have at last discovered *diggings* superior to those of the Western Ophir. How far the statements are trustworthy, I do not know—they come to me from very respectable sources. If gold is to be added to the already numerous mineral resources of Kansas, we shall indeed possess a wonderful Territory. LIBERAL.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chamber of Commerce.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at 1 o'clock at the Merchants' Bank. P. PERIT, Esq., President in the Chair. At the opening of the meeting, Mr. PERIT in a few brief and pertinent remarks acknowledged the honor tendered him at the last meeting of the Chamber, in having reelected him as their presiding officer for the ensuing year. The Chamber from its organization in 1768 had been firm and independent in its tone, and had commanded in its acts the respect of the State and National Legislatures. He hoped it would continue to improve in public regard, and that the members would feel stimulated to renewed effort in the discharge of duties within their special provinces.

After reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, the election of new members was entered upon, and resulted in admittance to the Chamber of six new members. E. D. MORGAN, Esq., was subsequently added by ballot to the Committee on Arbitration.

The Committee on By-Laws submitted a report recommending sundry amendments to the Constitution and by-laws. As by the provisions of the Charter definite action upon the same could not be taken until a subsequent meeting, their consideration was deferred. A resolution, however, appended to the report, asking the appointment of a Committee of three, with the President, to wait on CHARLES KING, Esq., and solicit a continuation of his *History of the Chamber of Commerce* up to the present time, was adopted unanimously. Messrs. ROYAL PHELPS, CURTIS and MILLS were chosen as such Committee.

A communication was read from Mr. Wm. H. MERRITT, Member of Parliament in Canada, relative to reciprocity of trade between the United States and the British American Provinces. A system of reciprocal commerce, it was urged, might be devised, of incalculable mutual benefit to both countries. Action on this side was deemed first advisable, when there was no doubt, Mr. MERRITT said, measures of a reciprocal character would be adopted on the other side of the St. Lawrence. It was proposed to extend the principles of reciprocity to all articles produced in either country.

Forwarded with the communication, was a report upon the subject, of the Committee on Trade of the Canadian Parliament, of which Mr. MERRITT was the Chairman. This Committee recommended the removal of all duties on productions of the British possessions in America, by the St. Lawrence River—the extension of reciprocity to productions of manufactures, the registration of Canadian and United States built vessels, and the shipping and country trade generally, in the same manner as at present with productions of agriculture. The communication and report, on motion, were referred to the Special Committee, (Messrs. ANSON G. PHELPS, ROBERT KELLY and M. H. GRINNELL,) appointed to consider a previous communication upon the same subject from Mr. MERRITT in January last.

A communication was also read from the Board of Trade at Buffalo, in relation to dredging the St. Clair Flats. It is mentioned as a measure of utmost importance connected with Western trade. The entire expense is estimated at about $35,000, of which amount, it is stated, Buffalo will contribute $10,000. Aid in the project is asked from other Boards of Trade, and all interested in internal improvements and extension of commerce. No action was taken by the Chamber upon the matter, other than ordering the communication on file, as specific contribution was not solicited from their body.

After some unimportant miscellaneous business, the Chamber adjourned.

Died from Intemperance.

A rumor was current up town on Wednesday, that a woman named SUSAN WHITE, residing at No. 250 West Seventeenth-street, had come to her death from receiving poison from her husband. The rumor probably arose from the fact that deceased had some money in the Bank, which she would not withdraw for the benefit of her better half. She also told her sister that if she ever died suddenly, she might attribute it to her husband. The rumor got afloat that the husband had administered laudanum, and he, afraid of the insinuations of the neighbors, fled. Coroner WILHELM held an inquest upon the body, and after he had taken the testimony, and making a post mortem examination, it turned out that she died from the effects of intemperance.

Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.

At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Most Worthy and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, held at the Apollo Rooms No. 410 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, A. L. 5855, the following Brethren were duly elected Grand Officers for the ensuing year, and subsequently installed, and proclaimed as such, viz.: M. W. JOSEPH D. EVANS, reelected Grand Master; Rt. W. JOHN L. LEWIS, Jr., reelected D. G. Master; Rt. W. FINLAY M. KING, reelected Senior G. Warden; Rt. W. JAMES HYDE, reelected Junior G. Warden; Rt. W. CHARLES L. CHURCH, reelected Grand Treasurer; Rt. W. JAMES M. AUSTIN, reelected Grand Secretary.

Another Suicide.

Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on the body of AGNES MCLURE, No. 286 Tenth-avenue, who committed suicide by taking an over dose of laudanum. From the testimony of her husband and daughter, it appears she had been in the habit of partaking rather freely of liquor. She had often threatened to take her life by drowning. Last Sunday she told the family that she would not be with them the next. After taking the laudanum, which, it appeared, had been drank in the street, she came into the house, sat down beside the bed, and commenced to vomit. She was put to bed, and fell into a sleep from which she never awakened. Before being put to bed she bid her daughter good bye.

Monthly Missionary Meeting.

The regular monthly missionary meeting was held at the Mission Rooms, in Nassau-street, Tuesday afternoon. Reports from the various foreign missions were presented. The statistics of the Ceylon mission, just received, show that 31 were admitted to the churches under its care in 1854. From the report of the Madura mission, it appears that 135 were received into Christian fellowship. Several letters have been received from India, which give cheering intelligence of the good work there. From Burmah, Thessalonica, Gaboon, South Africa, Australia and Oregon, the reports were highly gratifying.

The receipts of the Society for the past nine months amount to $213,683 07, being $439 83 more than during the same time last year.

The meeting then adjourned, with singing the doxology.

Presentation.

Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. have completed an elegant dinner and tea service for presentation to CHARLES F. POND, Esq., President of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, by the stockholders. The service consists of sixteen distinct pieces, with their appurtenances, and cost $4,000. The whole is elaborately chased and ornamented with beautiful designs; on one of which, the salver, are rich engravings of the armory at Springfield, the College-grounds at New-Haven, and the public square at Hartford. The centre consists of a [illegible] around which [illegible] case, containing the bottles, revolve.

Accident.

JOHN WALTERS, a fireman attached to Engine Company No. 86, and residing at No. 170 Eighth-avenue, was run over by his own carriage, and severely injured about the head. He was taken to the Station-house, where his wounds were dressed, and from thence conveyed to the Hospital.

☞ The persons arrested on Wednesday night in the gambling-houses were brought before Justice OSBORNE at the Mayor's office, yesterday morning. HARDY was required to give bail for his appearance for trial in the sum of $1,000. He had not at 1 o'clock succeeded in giving the requisite bonds. The rest of the party were ordered to give bonds for their appearance in $300 each, and did so. The prisoners were accompanied by a number of their professional friends, who manifested much indignation against the gentleman who made the complaint that led to the arrests.

☞ The examination of the pupils of Messrs. CLARK & FANNING's Mt. Washington School, corner of Fourth and Wooster streets, was continued through the past week at its rooms on Washington-square, in the presence of a large number of visitors.

☞ The *Evangelist*, during the late session of the General Assembly at St. Louis, published there a *Daily New-York Evangelist*, with ample reports of the doings of that body. This is enterprise well worth noting. It shows that few men manage that popular religious weekly.

☞ The "National Eclectic Medical Association" held its 6th annual meeting in this City on Wednesday and the day preceding. They have adjourned *sine die*. Nothing specially interesting occurred.

A Youthful Pickpocket.

THOMAS DELANY, a young man, eighteen years of age, was arrested yesterday, caught in the act of picking a lady's pocket, at the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, Twenty-ninth-street. He was committed by Justice PEARCY.

Robbing a Lodger.

Widow DUFFY, the keeper of a Sailors' Boarding House, No. 42 Hamilton-street, in the Seventh Ward, was arrested yesterday, together with two men named JOHN REGAN and JAMES [illegible], charged with assaulting Mr. PETER [illegible], of Blair County, Pa., and robbing him of $70. The accused were taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed for examination.

Street Sharpers.

Four alleged thieves, named MICHAEL DOWNEY, JOHN GILLEN, MICHAEL MARING and THOMAS WELLS, were arrested yesterday, charged with knocking down and attempting to rob a man named MORRIS STEWART. There are three separate charges against each of the accused. They were committed for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

Some of the residents on Myrtle-avenue find much fault with the arrangement of this Company in running their cars over this route. It is stated that only a portion of the cars go through the whole route, the larger portion being stopped, and a car dispatched to the end of the route when a load of passengers has been collected. This fault-finding found expression on Wednesday evening last, in a public meeting, when resolutions were adopted, by which a Committee was appointed to lay the matter properly before the Common Council, and failing finding redress there, asserting that other means would be resorted to, (what not stated,) to make the Railroad Company conform to the terms of their charter.

The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn.

JOHN M. [illegible] was yesterday fined $50 each on two charges, for violating the Sunday ordinance. The trial came off before Justice BLACKLEY.

☞ Public School No. 8, of Brooklyn, Mr. REEVES Principal, will go on an excursion to Rockland Lake and Nyack, on the 20th inst.

☞ The Annual Floral Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society will take place at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.

NEW-JERSEY.

Pocket Picked.

A gentleman who accompanied a military company to Hoboken on Wednesday, on a target excursion, had his pocket picked of $360, which was in one of his vest pockets. He did not succeed in discovering the thief.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, June 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged.
COFFEE—Is in good request and rules very firm.
COTTON—Is not so brisk, but is stiffly held.
FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are dull and declining. The day's sales embrace 7,000 bbls., within our range:

Ordinary State	$9 00 @ $9 12
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

About 3,500 bbls. Canadian brought $10 25@[illegible]. Southern is unchanged. Sales 1,000 bbls. Nothing new in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and languid. Sales unimportant. Rye is scarce and needed at old rates. Oats are dull and drooping. Corn was purchased to the extent of 56,000 bushels, at $1 03@$1 04 for damp Western Mixed; $1 05@$1 06 for Merchantable do.; [illegible] for yellow Southern; $1 15 for white do., ⅌ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand and rather firmer, with sales of 1,500 bbls., at $16 87½@$17 for Old Mess; $14 62½ for New Prime, and $17 [illegible]@$17 50 for New Mess, ⅌ bbl. Nothing new in Dressed Hogs. Cut Meats are brisk and rising, the sales embracing 480 pkgs. at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is also unchanged. The business amounts to [illegible] bbls. and tcs., fair to prime, at prices ranging from [illegible] ⅌ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady, with sales of 500 bbls. at $9@$9 50 for Prime, [illegible] 50 for Country Mess; $15@$15 50 for repacked Mess, and $16 25@$16 50 for extra do., ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, within a range of [illegible] ⅌ tce. Beef Hams are needed, at [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 15c.@18c. for Ohio, 16c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and [illegible] choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is worth [illegible] ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—There were 300 bbls. sales at [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Thursday—First Board—[illegible] Union Canal [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible] Camden and Amboy [illegible] City [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation [illegible] Lehigh Scrip [illegible] Girard Bank [illegible] Morris Canal [illegible] Long Island Railroad [illegible].

Closing Prices—United States [illegible]; Pennsylvania [illegible]; Reading Railroad [illegible]; Morris Canal [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible]; Long Island [illegible]; Girard Bank [illegible]; [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

SATURDAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We have fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, Plain and Ornamental, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at prices as low as the Country Establishments who charge more than enough for their work, put up in a neat and elegant style, and deliver when the time shall be promised.

Gentlemen from the Office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published in this City and entirely for Our Subscribers at Twelve Cents a Week, Twenty Cents Two Weeks, Mail Subscribers Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is sent at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is sent at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty Copies for Five Dollars.—Five Copies for Twenty Dollars.—Ten Copies for Twelve Dollars.—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE WEEKLY FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the Evening of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, Twenty Cents each.

The Weekly Times has a regular circulation of over [illegible] copies, and is pronounced by the trade and general advertisers to be the best and cheapest advertising medium in the City.

Remittances should be made in Advance.

Office, No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

Mayor Wood on the Price of Vegetables.

Mayor Wood possesses some of the requisites for a good magistrate, beyond a doubt, and we have no disposition to withhold from him any of the credit to which he may be entitled for his efforts to enforce the laws; but judging from the message which he sent to the Board of Councilmen on Wednesday night, on the subject of market gardeners and the high price of vegetables, we have reason to fear he is giving much attention to the views of trade. In transmitting the petition of the market gardeners, praying for "some more ample accommodation, whereby they may have more direct communication with the people," the Mayor says:

"The reasons for granting this request are so plainly stated therein, that they need not be reiterated here. We know that at present the people of this City pay unprecedentedly high prices for all kinds of vegetables and fruits. At no time within my recollection have these articles of subsistence been so high. The reasons are more easily asked than answered. It is not in short productions for they have taken to large as new lots are of land in potato stand for their cultivation being three times higher than ten years ago, having increased in a far greater ratio than the population; and it is not to be wondered at because of the growth, because [illegible] and laborers' wages differ but little in [illegible] they were when vegetable produce [illegible] half their present price. Nor does this [illegible] cost to us go into the pockets of him who labor and capital produce them. His remuneration varies but little from what it was formerly, though to the consumer it has trebled in cost. The [illegible] while the producer receives but slight [illegible] the consumer is grievously taxed for the support of a new class among us, who have thrown themselves between the farmer and our citizens. This latter class are receiving into their own pocket the enormous advance which we are paying over the fair value of these commodities. These are some of the principal reasons why vegetables are so high in this City. The evil has become serious, and should be remedied at once. I therefore respectfully call your attention to it. Sufficient accommodations should be afforded, in which farmers could stand with their wagons, and sell their produce."

There is nothing that we are aware of in the nature of vegetables to absolve them from the universal law by which all other articles of commerce are influenced and controlled. The law of supply and demand, and the cost of production, must regulate alike the prices of carrots and cotton, of cabbages and cotton, and we have good reason to question the Mayor's statement, that the enhanced cost to us of our daily vegetables does not go into the pockets of him whose labor and capital produce them. We rather think that the receipts of the market gardener, as compared with other times, would tell a different story. There is nothing to prevent the market gardeners from delivering their "truck" at the doors of their customers, and we know of a good many who do so; they can sell the produce of their farms and gardens to whomsoever they please, and when they please. If they should be provided with wagon-room at the expense of the City, we do not see in what manner the consumer would be benefited, for there would be precisely the same opportunities for the intermediate jobbers to step in and monopolize the trade that there are now. The complaint of the market gardeners against the middle-men is a very old one, but they are the necessary aids of commerce, and it would be only aggravating the evils which the Mayor so forcibly describes, to attempt to abolish them. Every article of commerce has to pass through the hands of jobbers, brokers, commission merchants, retailers, &c., each of whom must add a little to the cost to remunerate him for his trouble, before it reaches the hands of the consumer. Yet, we doubt if the profit to the producer would be greater, or the price to the consumer less, if there were no intermediates between them. But if the market gardeners prefer dealing directly with the vegetable consumers of the City, there is no law to prevent them; they enjoy the same privileges with all other citizens, and might make the attempt without interference from anybody. But they want to pocket the profits which are made by the middle-men, and for that reason ask the City, not only to furnish them with free storage for their merchandise, but that the tenants of the market places shall be ousted to accommodate them. It strikes us that the market gardeners are slightly unreasonable in their demands, and that the Mayor did not consider the subject with his usual sagacity.

We should be very glad to see all the sheds, booths and stands around our public markets removed, for their occupants be what they may, commission or middle-men; but to fill their places with wagons and horses would not be bettering the matter much. Let any one walk in the habit of passing in the neighborhood of our City markets see how the streets are encumbered and the daily business of thoroughfares interrupted by these sheds, and he will not be likely to disagree with us in the opinion that they are a nuisance which ought to be abated.

Fulton-street is one of the most crowded thoroughfares in the City; yet the sidewalk of the market is completely blocked up with fruit stands, coffee stands and ragged booths, which cause more inconvenience in one day than all the revenue derived from them can compensate for. South-street, opposite the market, is almost entirely blockaded by huckasters, fruit sellers, fortune and pie dealers, and the tide of travel which flows through this crowded mart is continually obstructed, and great inconvenience caused by these sightless and filthy depôts.

The same things exist all around the Washington Market, and if the Mayor wishes to render the City an essential service, he will recommend the removal of all these nuisances, and advise the market gardeners to follow the example of grocers and all other classes of trades, and provide themselves with such accommodation for the sale of their produce as they may think conducive to their interests. It is about time that the public market system went the way of all old abuses. It might once have been for the interests of the people, but it clearly is not now. The private markets, as we have before hinted, are sufficient to prove that public markets are no longer needed.

A Crimean Hero.

There never has been so great a war, so much human blood spilled, such a cost of treasure, and such a prolonged fight with so small a product in heroes, as in the Crimean war, since History began to make a record of battles. There have been no peerages yet that date their creation at the Russian war. But the Crimea has produced one hero who is worthy, at least, of honorable mention. General CANROBERT has distinguished his name, and entitled himself to a niche in the French Pantheon, in a manner very unusual with military commanders, and, in fact, almost unexampled among men of any class. Finding himself in a place that he lacked the ability to fill properly, he voluntarily tendered his resignation to his master, and designated the man whom he thought more capable than himself of commanding success. It was an act of magnanimity that should entitle him to all the honors that his successor may gain. Whether his disability was owing to illness or not, as he pretended, is not material; the magnanimity of his resignation and accepting a subordinate post, is not the less commendable. It was an act of true heroism. A man of small mind would either have retired altogether from the scene of conflict, or have fallen upon his sword like a Frenchman. All the London papers while commending his resignation, express their delight at it, and are equally well pleased that his successor, General PELISSIER, who is noted for his cruelty and energy, will be the coadjutor and adviser of the English commander. It is only to be regretted that the heroic act of General CANROBERT should be sullied by what the London *Times* calls the "pretext of ill-health." If his resignation had been in consequence of an intimation from the Emperor that he desired it, it is hardly probable that CANROBERT would have remained in the Crimea in a subordinate position. General PELISSIER, it appears, was his senior, and had been in the Crimea but three months.

The Know-Nothings in Council.

We have a great variety of contradictory reports from the Grand Council of Know-Nothings in Philadelphia, but the only reliable intelligence seems to be that nothing yet has been done, but to "harmonize." According to the *Express*, which professes to speak by the card, the harmony of the Know-Nothings is something really wonderful. However, it looks very suspicious that they have been three days in session and have not yet organized. The "Negro question," as we supposed would prove to be the case, is the cause of the delay; but a new element of discord has sprung up in the case of the Catholic members from Louisiana, who claim the right to admission on the score of their being French, and not Roman Catholics. The distinction is a rather delicate one, but as these Catholic members are probably sound on the "negro question," they will probably be admitted, which it is said that the Massachusetts representatives will not be. It is thought by some that the Convention will remain in session a fortnight at least—an ominous indication of what might happen if they should chance to find themselves in a majority in Congress.

Important Insurance Case.

We publish in another column a report of the case of JAMES HARPER et al. *vs.* the Mutual Insurance of the City and County of Albany. The case is one resulting from the burning of Messrs. HARPERS' establishment on the 10th of December, 1853. It is a case of some importance, as there are several other cases of the same nature, which will probably be decided one way or the other by the decision in this case. It also raises a nice question of law. A policy of insurance, in one clause, allows a printer the privilege of carrying on the printing business; to carry on that business it is necessary to use camphene. In another clause the policy strictly prohibits the use of camphene, spirit gas or fluid. The question then is, can the printer use camphene? He is allowed to in one clause and prohibited from in another. The case, we learn, will be carried up to the General Term, and we suppose we shall have some specific decision on the subject.

☞ We publish elsewhere a letter on the subject of the Danish Sound Dues, to which we would call the attention of those desiring familiarity with the facts in the case, and with views other than those usually taken by the writers who have lately addressed the public on the subject. Our correspondent has evidently given the question his serious attention, and as his expressed desire is to see it settled without a suspension of friendly dealing between the two nations, and without disparagement of the rights of either party, his subsequent communications will, we are sure, be temperate in tone and otherwise well worthy of careful perusal.

RENEWED CONVERSION.—There is a rumor circulating about town, in literary circles, that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the Historian, has gone over to Rome, or is about to become a member of the Romish Church. We do not know what truth there may be in the story; but it probably has grown out of BROWNSON'S commendations of Mr. BANCROFT'S lecture before the New-York Historical Society.

☞ Judge DALY is to decide the McKELLAR case to-morrow. On this decision hang the rights of the Aldermen. If the Judge decides that they have no right to compel witnesses to answer questions, the Board might as well—for all the power to investigate any matter under the sun—put on its hat and go home for the season.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER EIGHT.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 23, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The debate Mr. DISRAELI engaged last night having been adjourned, the result cannot be known in time for the mail. Were it likely to come to an important issue, that would determine the situation, and define at least—what is the war to be about!—(a thing which, strange to say, none of the conflicting Powers does so much as guess)—I would send down to Liverpool a line by telegraph for you; but, so far as I can judge, the matter looks very much like a farce, and is likely to end in a puff—Lord DERBY having of late stated in the House of Lords that, now that Lord PALMERSTON'S *prestige* and reputation had gone the way of all dust, he was prepared to undertake the task of forming a Government. It is very likely that Mr. DISRAELI, (the DERBY of the Commons,) thought the time for a race come; and had he had enough of patriotic resolution and statesmanlike to pledge himself and his party to a positive line of policy, had he stated precisely what their aim in the war and their principles in the negotiations would be, he very likely could have rallied around himself a respectable majority, because the dissatisfaction of the nation is so general with the disgraceful conduct of public affairs, that many an honorable member would have felt obliged to prefer measures to men. But it strikes me that the Tories would like to go in, but they are are equally anxious not to commit themselves to anything positive, and to keep their hands free, to act just as their predecessors did. Therefore, having taken their stand on nothing better than "vigorous prosecution of war," and "honorable peace," they, of course, must be prepared to hear from the Whigs—that this is just the thing they are bent upon. I am, therefore, not inclined to look for anything important from the debate. It is a shuffle, and nothing else, I apprehend.

But, Sir, amongst all these miserabilities, one result there is acquired. It is the utter infirmity of the English Parliamentary System laid bare to general disgust and contempt. That, indeed, surpasses imagination. What effect will this revelation have on the English people? Will it rouse them to something like an adequate energy, without a great material disaster, (not likely to occur now, thanks to the stupidity of Russia,) or without a shock from abroad!—(a second PLANCHE or so.) That, really I can't tell; England baffles logic and reasoning. (Why, Sir, it is a *commercial* country; commerce means money, and money knows of no principle, and has no fatherland;—woe! the Almighty dollar!) But so much is certain on the one hand, that with that utter paralysis of Institutions that I witness here, one would smell a revolution in the very air in any other country on earth—even in Japan, I think; on the other hand, of one thing you can rest assured, and that is—that not the blindest nation on earth will even cut a pattern after what the world has been accustomed to call the British Constitution. Why! that's a result likewise. Defeat or victory may be in store for the nations in the future, but no "*fausse couche*" any more.

However, for the first time since the war has begun, I really expect some great fighting in the Crimea. This time the allies are already some 240,000 strong. They can't be kept inactive on that narrow patch of ground they are in, and from what I know of PELISSIER, he cannot be denied enterprising energy. If on the one hand the military operations of the allies up to this moment have been nothing but a vast blunder from the very beginning, of which the last school-boy had to feel ashamed; on the other hand, the stupidity of Russia surpasses imagination likewise. If it was ridiculous to see the allies expecting that the entrenched camp of Sebastopol would fall at the bonfire of their mortars, like Jericho at Joshua's trumpet sound; on the other hand, I wonder whether the Czar has not confidently expected, that Saint Nicholas will kindly condescend to raise a hurricane and sweep all the French and English, with OMER PACHA to boot, into the sea;—or else it is not to be accounted for that he should have quietly waited till they grow too strong for him, without either attacking them, or at least bringing adequate reinforcements to that field, which, provided he takes care to maintain his superiority in numbers, is certainly the most favorable that he could have chosen. However, it strikes me that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has fallen in the error of giving greater credit for manly resolution to BOUTAKEFF and PALMERSTON than they deserve. The Czar, perfectly aware of the fact that Poland is his vulnerable side, concentrated mighty forces there. He was foolish enough to think that the ambition of victory might overrule the anti-national leanings of these men here, and so, really thinking an attack in Poland possible, there he prepared for defence—some 250,000 men are loitering idly in Poland; and thus, relying too much on TOURTEEN'S fastidiatory ability at Sebastopol, he neglected the Crimea. Now, Sebastopol is certainly impregnable, as long as it can maintain its character of an entrenched camp, defended, not by a garrison, but by an army, which makes it sure from being invested—but, in my opinion, PELISSIER having now 240,000 men, he will attack that army out of Sebastopol—in the field; and there, with equal numbers, he may reasonably rely on success. We shall see. Both parties have remained for nine months on the defensive—(the most illogical warfare that history has recorded). That cannot last forever;—they must come to blows;—and I, for the first time since the beginning of the war, would really expect a "patching up of peace" possible, in consequence of this, were it not, that no battle in the Crimea can have another result than a mutual exasperation—a battle gained, but no victory bearing on the ultimate issue. However, what I fear is that the Western Powers will be only too glad to get "with honor" out of the mess; and thus secured by a gained battle, will say, "We meant nothing injurious to the honor and dignity of the Russian Empire. We have shown to you that it is no trifle to engage with us; therefore we hope you will be discreet and generous; we rely on your magnanimity,—and—go home with perfect confidence in your loyalty."

That may be the intention. But I rely on the force of events. Neither the Western Powers nor Russia can dare to draw out of the war with a defeat in the Crimea.

However, I expect some fighting at all events, in the Crimea, but not about Sebastopol,—and in Asia likewise. My correspondent from Soukumkale informs me (April 25) that the Mushir MUSTAFA PACHA was already at Batoum with his staff, and steamers were plying to bring reinforcements to Soukumkale, on the arrival of which the operations against Anapa and the Kuban line are to begin with all energy; but my correspondent informs me that the Mushir has to struggle with numerous difficulties on account of the dear French and English allies. Well may the Mushir complain. Men pretending to be friends of Turkey, and still dancing on the hook of Austria, must prove a ruin to the Turkish Empire. They are its ruin. The Turkish army is half of what it was a year ago; almost without a battle since Silistria. Austrian martial law rules where the Turkish arms have conquered;—Wallachia and Moldavia are lost, not from necessity, but in compliance to the treacherous advice of mischievous friends. What then remains of the Turkish army,—so gallant, so high flowing in spirits, so victorious a year ago—is to-day reduced to garrisoning a town, a post of forlorn hope, (Eupatoria); and OMER PACHA, from the rank of the Generalissimo of a triumphant army, has sunk to the post of a subordinate Adjutant. And the Porte called the Sublime! Well, allow me to quote the very words of the *Indépendance Belge*: "New propositions are started—couriers are flying between Vienna on the one side and Paris and London on the other." There is a Cabinet at Constantinople likewise, to be sure; but no notice is taken of it. "*On n'en parle pas.*"

POOR Turkey! Yet MEHEMET ALI is recalled from exile, where RESCHID, the obedient tool of Lord RENDCLIFFE, had sent him. He may save the Empire yet; if only the Sultan stands firm, and calls him to the head of affairs, instead of anew sacrificing him to foreign influence.

You may have heard that arrests took place at the execution of PIANORI. Do you know why? When the executioner pulled the string, and the axe was coming down, the dying Roman shouted: "*Viva la* ——" down falls the axe and cuts short the sentence. The lookers-on completed it: "*Republique!*" shouted they—and the police carried them off to prison. Whether some of them may have thought, "*Surget ex sanguine ultor,*" I can't say; but the scene has left a deep impression on the masses.

For the rest, the papers and the able reports of your own correspondents keep you in knowledge of the current events. My opinions you may see in the *Atlas*. I will have to say something about Know-Nothingism in my next.

KOSSUTH.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first grand concert of the LA GRANGE troupe, last night, was not well attended. Why, we cannot pretend to say. The programme was most excellent, and the artists excellent. For what is called a "popular programme" we have seldom seen better. Yet the attendance was bad—very bad. The weather probably had something to do with it. We sincerely believe it had. No other justification can be found for the absence of our *dilettanti*.

The LA GRANGE troupe is destined to shine in the Concert room; probably more so than on the operatic stage. We have seldom listened to a more satisfying entertainment than that of last evening, especially in the second part of the programme. A little lameness would have been justifiable under the circumstances, but there was nothing of the kind. All the artists were eager to satisfy the thin audience, and did so. The most consummate exhibition of vocal skill we have ever listened to was Madame LA GRANGE'S rendering of SCHULOFF'S "Mazourka," the "*Souvenir de Varsovie.*" This work was written for the piano, and is characterized by passages of extreme vocal difficulty, but etherial and exquisitely sentimental when properly rendered. No instrument could give them more perfectly than Madame LA GRANGE. The performance was one of unprecedented excellence, and at the risk of injustice to the other artists (who were all good) we refer to it as the feature of the evening, and sufficient to attract a crowded audience when it is again placed on the bill.

To-night the LA GRANGE troupe appear in "Norma." It is the last night of their engagement, and we hope for the sake of Art there will be a creditable attendance.

Concert.

A crowded and highly respectable audience was gathered on Tuesday night, June 5, at a Concert in aid of the Sunday School connected with the Church of the Holy Evangelists, situated in Beekman-street. The Concert was given at Rotunda Hall, No. 66 East Broadway, by the following talented artists, who offered their services in the good work, viz.: Miss DUCHWORTH, Messrs. ALBERT, (baritone,) CONE, (violinist,) and MUELLER, (pianist,) under the direction of Mr. C. J. HARRIS, organist of the Church.

A song by Miss DUCHWORTH, "Oh, Charming May," was encored,—so also, "With Venture Click," sung by the same lady. An impromptu extravaganza, on "Lucrezia Borgia," for the piano, by Mr. HARRIS, was highly appreciated and encored, and he then gave extemporaneous variations on the "Lake Boat of Sorrento," with exquisite taste and delicacy.

Mr. ALBERT sang two songs, viz.: "In Happy Moments," from WALLACE'S "Maritana," and "I Love the Free," by RUSSELL, with great credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the audience, who encored most lustily. Mr. COOK played a piece by DE BERIOT, in fine style. Messrs. HOFFMAN and MUELLER played a Fantasia on the March from "William Tell," and the overture to "Zampa." The audience was delighted; and, judging from the numbers in attendance, the receipts must have been gratifying to the friends of the enterprise. The artists whose services were volunteered, deserve and no doubt have the thanks of the Sunday School and its friends.

The Friends and Music.

The Friends, whether Orthodox or Hicksites, are down on music. Especially do they denunciate instrumental music. A year or two since, one of them, residing in Madison-street, was brought before the monthly meeting of the Hicksite Friends of this City, because he had purchased a piano-forte, and had the same in his house. The fact was not denied, but it was averred that the offending Friend had ever been an exemplary member of the Society, and that the piano had not caused any deterioration in his zeal, piety or morality. But the monthly meeting thought that the offending Friend should be disowned. He was not satisfied with this decision and appealed to the quarterly meeting. There the decision was confirmed. He again appealed to the yearly meeting, which sat in this City last week. There again the decision was affirmed. It is said that there are about forty Friends in New-York who are liable to the same condemnation. Most of them stand high in the Society. Among the number is at least one preacher.

Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday evening, and may be noted as remarkable for the prompt dispatch of an unusual amount of business.

Reports were adopted in favor of paying JOHN McCLAVE $1,031 for work on school house in Thirty-seventh-street.

An appropriation of $12,419 was made for the erection of wings and repairs to school No. 2, in Henry-street, in the Seventh Ward; also, an appropriation of $11,340 for similar repairs in schools Nos. 15 and 36, in the Eleventh Ward; also, an appropriation of $440 for furnishing school at Manhattanville.

The school officers of the Fifth Ward were authorized to purchase a house and lot adjoining the school house corner of North Moore and Varick streets.

The school officers were empowered to procure proposals and estimates for repairs in school No. 24, in Elm-street.

The school officers of the Twentieth Ward were authorized to purchase a strip of land adjoining the school lot of school No. 33.

A report from the school officers of the Sixteenth Ward in relation to the rebuilding and opening of No. 11, in Seventeenth-street, was ordered to be printed.

An appropriation of $1,200 was made for heating apparatus, &c., in the school house in Thirty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue.

An appropriation of $800 for the purchase of books and supplies was made for June and July.

Resolutions appointing JAMES G. ELLIOTT as Trustee of the First Ward; JOHN F. ROSSELL as Trustee of the Thirteenth Ward; JOHN HICKSON as Trustee of the Sixth Ward, were passed.

Miscellaneous bills to the amount of $1,300 were ordered to be paid.

The report of the Committee on Evening Schools for the Spring Term was read and ordered to be printed.

The salary of Professor ROHNER, Professor of French Language and Literature in the Free Academy, was increased to $1,750 per annum.

The report of the Committee on the contested seats for Commissioners of the Twelfth Ward was taken from the table, and the resolutions were amended by striking out the name of Mr. DUNNING and inserting A. V. WILLIAMS. The members of the Board from the Twelfth Ward, Messrs. GREEN and WILLIAMS, are therefore continued in office.

A communication was presented offering a renewal of the money prizes of last year for the students of the Free Academy. These prizes are as follows: To every student who shall receive more than one medal, a prize of $5. The student who shall receive the second highest number of medals shall receive $20. The student who obtains the highest number of medals $100.

On motion, the offer was accepted; the communication was referred to the Committee on the Free Academy, and the thanks of the Board were tendered to the donor.

The Juvenile Asylum.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article has been copied into the different City papers—I do not say into the TIMES—purporting to be an extract from the Mayor's Complaint Book, charging me with neglect of duty. In the first place with suffering children to escape, and secondly, that the House of Reception is not kept clean and in order.

As to the first charge, the accepts will compare favorably with any institution in the City, being only about three per cent. of the whole number committed. It being borne in mind that we use no bars or bolts, but trust to the improved condition of the children to prevent any desire to escape. As to the condition of the house, permit me to invite you and the public to visit the institution, No. 23 West Thirteenth-street, any day between 10 and 5 o'clock, and judge for yourselves.

It is but proper to say that the person making the complaint was never in the House of Reception to my knowledge. ALEXANDER C. PEARSON,

Superintendent H. R. N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.

Annual Exhibition of the Ward Schools.

The first annual exhibition of penmanship, drawing, painting, &c., by the Ward Schools of this City, will be held on Thursday, June 28, 1855, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets. The exhibition will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue during the day and evening.

Many of the most experienced teachers of our schools think that the time appointed for this year's display, by the Board of Education, is not always the most judicious, for there has not been sufficient notification in order to do full justice to the Institutions under their charge. The month of October, for this year at least, is thought to be the more appropriate season. Still, we trust the proposed Exhibition will be creditable to all concerned.

Northwestern Dispensary Report for May.

Number of new patients 1,842; treated at their house, 210; treated at the Dispensary, 662. Cases—heart and lungs, 130; head and abdomen, 180; eye, ear and surgery, 85; women and children, 153; skin disease, 47; vaccinated, 124; minor surgery, 150. Males, 414. Females, 626. Nativity—U. S., 360; Ireland, 624; other countries, 58. Results—Well or relieved, 989; sent to Hospital, 10; died, 4; under treatment, 60. Number of prescriptions, 2,030. Average per day, 75.

J. HENRY WATTS, M. D., House Physician.

The City Hall.

In the Board of Aldermen last night, Alderman ELY, Chairman of the Committee, reported that the Committee of the Whole instructed in favor of the adoption of the resolution to locate the New City Hall in the Park, which action was agreed to by the Board by the following vote:

AYES—Aldermen Brown, Williamson, Moser, Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Fox, Wm. Tucker, Trowbridge, Stearns, Barker, Ely, Lent—13.

NOES—Aldermen Voorhis, Wakeman, Briggs, Christy, Hamish, C. H. Tucker, Varian, Duke—9.

The Free Masons.

The Order is in a very flourishing condition, a large number of new lodges having been established during the past year. There are now 206 lodges under this jurisdiction, with 10,200 members. The Grand Lodge receipts for the year exceed $17,000. The Grand Lodge is still in session.

☞ A small meeting of the Union League was held last night at Continental Hall. Mayor WOOD was not there.

☞ The *Hero* and *Fox* was put off on account of the bad state of the track. A $400 race between third-rate horses came off.

☞ The Geographical Society met last night. The Libraries read a paper made up from the current journals.

☞ The Fire Commissioners met last night. Old programme.

☞ The action of the Councilmen last night was entirely unimportant.

☞ The Board of Emigration met on Wednesday—nothing special done.

☞ The Heds met last night, swamped against the E. N.'s, and lots else.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contains the following, Friday, June 8:

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.—A Interesting Blue Book.
TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—Full Francisco Correspondence.
LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
LATER FROM HAVANA.
LATER FROM MEXICO.
KANSAS AFFAIRS.—Interesting Correspondence.
FULL ACCOUNT OF THE RIOT IN PORTLAND.
INTERESTING LETTERS FROM THE COUNTRY.
LETTER FROM CANADA.
EDITORIALS.—The California News. The Origin of Know-Nothingism.—Connection with Know-Nothings.—Filibustering as a Secret Institution.—Events in Texas and Utah.—Presentation to the Chief of the Know-Nothings.—Professor Lowe.—Irish Emigration and the Irish Clergy.—Planing Machine Patents.—The Riot in Portland.—An Unwelcome Day.—The California News.—British North America.—Rights of Married Women.—Political Difficulties in New-Orleans.—The Young Natives.
BARNUM'S BABY SHOW.
SAILING OF THE KANE EXPEDITION.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance; for single copies; TWENTY cents; for TWENTY DOLLARS; Ten copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; Five copies for EIGHT DOLLARS; Twenty copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one Post-Office address. Single copies may be had in the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6½ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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GOODWIN & CORT INVITE THE ATTENTION OF plumbers, builders, hotel keepers and private families to their improved cooking ranges.

This perfect range has no equal in capacities, economical and economical cooking. An inspection will convince the best judges of the very superior merits and very moderate prices. GOODWIN & CORT, No. 102 Water-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 5 P.M. Consultations free. Consultations free.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.—PRESTON & DUNHAM, No. 379 Broadway, will sell during this month at the above rates. Call and see.

SEWING MACHINES.—SLOG DAMAGES WERE awarded to us in the United States Circuit Court in New-York, May 26, 1855, upon the Bachelder Sewing Machine Company, for infringing three of our patents. We are now confident of buying or selling a pair of the Bachelder sewing machines of any manufacturer, and of selling our patents with any new improvements. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY MACHINES, always acknowledged to be the best, have lately been greatly improved so as to run without noise and with half the exertion formerly required. Call and examine them, and you will be convinced that these machines will perform every kind of work. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the most approved [illegible] medals at the WORLD'S Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and [illegible] in the [illegible] on a premium of $1,000 against any other safe, received a medal at the London World's Fair, though not safes were on exhibition, and never yet opened by any Powder-Proof Locks. The proprietors are now prepared to sell the Patent Chameleon Safes with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Water-st., New-York.

GENUINE LEADING DRESS HAT FOR THE SUMMER, is just received at the Hat and Cap Emporium of the New-York Hat trade. As fast as the cases and shelves are filled, they are sold off by the hundreds. Look in and the story tell you the reason why which is so much admired in every place in this City.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

CANTRELL'S CAYENNE.—IN "A THING OF BEAUTY is a joy forever," so the poet Keats has told us, and so says the joy with which the Hall CANTRELL'S Cayenne, the chief Cayenne, has made for itself, and the [illegible] As a dressing, it [illegible] the [illegible] day. "Ask for Cantrell's Cayenne," to buy your pepper, in its purity.

NEW BARGAIN.—WE WILL OPEN THIS DAY the cases of elegant plain Plaid Mohairs, which we will offer at 25 cents per yard, worth 37 cents to import. Also, a large lot of the prettiest Plaid Silks, at 75 cents, cheap at $1 and worth double the price. Also, a large lot of choice Silks, worth double the price.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Fine French Hemstitched Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 3c. up to 50c. each, will be opened THIS MORNING. Also, three cases BATISTE LAWNS, 12½ cents cheap.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, which are warranted for five years. Also, the Pianos of Hallet, Davis & Chickering, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best pianos made, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

JUST THINK OF IT—SOME FORTY VARIETIES of Summer Hats are now for sale at KNOX'S, 128 Fulton-st., two doors from the corner of Dutch, [illegible] to the Post-Office, or Broadway, from the Broadway side to the Post-Office, all Persons in want of Hats will do well to call at those Hats of KNOX. KNOX, the Hat Man, No. 128 Fulton-st., and No. 212 Broadway. Call and see.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITHER'S MELODEONS [illegible] the social temperament, in which was awarded the first premium at the Fair of the Institute, 1853. D. G. can be found only at No. 420 Hudson-st. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms. HORACE WATERS.

THOMPSON'S HAIR DYEING, HAIR CUTTING, shampooing, shaving, cutting, and wig making rooms, No. 83 and 85 Nassau-st., corner of Maiden-lane, Immediately private rooms for applying the dye. Also, for sale, the original Antaxenomelos, for making the hair grow, eradicating dandruff, &c.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Instantaneous, the perfection of the entire [illegible] hair or skin, and to convert hair the evil consequences of bad Dyes. Make and sold as applied, (in a private room,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE BARGAINS and best assortment to be found in the City, [illegible] with all the improvements of 20 years experience, are sold well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 100 WILLIAM-st.,
New-York.
A complete stock of the above pencils on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

JUNE, 1855.—SEWETT, GARDNER & CO., 239 Chatham-st., Marseilles cuts, $1; [illegible] cuts, $1 and $1 50; cents, $2, $2½, &c., at SEWETT, Gardner & Co., [illegible] and 239 Fulton-st.

BATH FOR JUNE.—THE WHITE BEAVER, AND every variety of Summer Hats, of the best quality, the most fashionable styles, and at the lowest possible prices, at PERRY & LEARY'S, [illegible] Hat Warehouse, No. 97 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

FRENCH PRINTED LAWNS AT 12½ CENTS PER YARD.—Ten cases fine French Lawns will be offered THIS DAY, at 12½ per yard, worth 25 cents.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

G. B. CLARKE, NO. 128 WILLIAM-ST., HAS NOW and will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Coats of all kinds, from $1 to $12; Sacks, Business Frocks, $3 to $12; vests to order. Fine Dress Coats, $10 to $20.

BOOTS AND SHOES (!!)—EXECUTORS' SALE TO close the estate.—A large lot of good, genuine leather boots and shoes, suitable for the trade or other persons, will be sold much below cost, for the estate of Jesse Cole, to Nos. 10 Chatham-st., New-York.

FATHEY DAGUERREOTYPE CASES, FOR MOUNTING pictures.—Made of various sizes and designs, and warranted to retain the pictures from the effects of the weather. MAGNOLIAN DAGUERREOTYPE CO., No. 16 Beekman-st.

AN M. C. IN TROUBLE.

Consequences of Kissing Other Men's Wives.

Trial of Wm. W. Valk for Assault and Battery.

Verdict of Guilty.

From the Evening Post.

QUEENS COUNTY SESSIONS—HEMPSTEAD, June 5. Before Henry Penfield, County Judge; Geo. H. Mansfield and J. B. Hendrik, Justices of Sessions.

The trial of Dr. Valk, Know-Nothing Member of Congress from the First District, for assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Mary Penfold, was commenced at the Court-House this morning. The Court-House was crowded during the day by friends of both parties, and others interested in the suit. The prosecution was conducted by W. H. Onderdonk, District Attorney, assisted by Wessel J. Smith, J. G. Lamberson, and J. W. Nye, counsel for defendant. The following jury were empanneled:

Isaac W. Mott,	Daniel K. Young,	John B. Burnett,
Peter H. Lawson,	Jacob Mott,	Reuben Pine,
Jackson Robbins,	Aaron F. Howard,	J. C. Hendrickson,
William Phillips,	Noah Jackson,	A. Miller.

The case was opened by W. H. Onderdonk, District Attorney, who briefly explained the circumstances of the case. The assault was alleged to consist in the plaintiff's kissing Mrs. Penfold without her knowledge or consent. The parties were both in court, and were the objects of general attention. Mrs. Penfold, an attractive-looking lady of about 25 years, was accompanied by her husband. The legislative Lothario, Dr. Valk, who is a member of Congress elect, and a leading physician in the town of Flushing, is a fine-looking man, standing about 6 feet 2 inches in his stockings, and does not look like a person accustomed to have his salutations rejected by his fair patients. He has a high, bold forehead, rather handsome features, and sports a moustache and imperial. He was carefully, not to say elegantly dressed.

Mary Penfold, the fair sufferer, was called to the stand, and being sworn, deposed as follows:

THE TESTIMONY OF MRS. PENFOLD.

I live in Flushing; I am the wife of Adam J. Penfold; my husband's store is on the corner of Lawrence, near Bridge-street; I know Dr. Valk slightly; saw him on the 15th of December last; he came to my house between twelve and one o'clock; I was in my bedroom, which fronts on Lawrence-street; no one was in the house but myself; when he came in the outside door was open; I heard no knock; a noise in the front room was the first intimation I received of any one having entered; when I came into the room I saw Dr. Valk standing there; I asked him his business; he said, "Oh, nothing," in a very indifferent manner; I sat down on the sofa; as I sat down, he came up to me, and took hold of my shoulders with both hands and kissed me; I tried to get up then and he kept me down; he still had hold of me by the shoulders.

I then got away from him, and was going out of doors; he again caught hold of me, when I caught up a broom and knocked his hat off; I told him if he did not go away I would alarm the neighbors; I got away from him then, and as I was going out he caught me by the dress, and pulled me back into the front room; I got away from him again, and ran out into the hall, where he followed me; I told him I should tell my husband, and he asked me not to tell him; that if I would not he would never come there again; he then left, and went out of the house; when I told him I would alarm the neighbors, he said I need not call Mr. Penfold, for he was not in the shop, but in the billiard-room; he said he had left him there; I told my husband when he came home to dinner.

Cross-examined by J. W. Nye, Esq.—I am twenty-five years of age; have been married eight years; Mr. P. is a tobacconist; makes and sells cigars; have been in the habit of attending the shop, generally in the evening; my husband was out almost every evening; first met Dr. Valk two years ago; he was my mother's family doctor; I saw him frequently; he visited my mother up to last December; he attended my sister till she died; it was very near a month before 15th December since I last saw him; he had called at my house but twice, the first time to see my husband, and the second to extract a tooth; those were the only occasions; I went to his office to have a tooth extracted a year ago; on none of these interviews did anything occur which was not pertinent to the business.

On the 15th December my husband came home to dinner at one o'clock; the occurrence took place at half-past twelve; I looked at the clock before I came down, and it was a quarter-past twelve; he did not inquire after my health; I knew there had been some disagreement between my husband and the doctor, but did not understand the nature of it; it was while they were both trustees of the village; I did not receive the doctor as I usual receive my friends; the reason was because I knew he had no business there; I sat down as soon as I spoke; he came right up to me and put his hands on my shoulders; nothing was said before he kissed me; he only kissed me on the cheek; cannot say which cheek it was; he told me to sit still; I told him to go away, to get out of the house; nothing else was said that I remember; I tried to get up; he kept me down about half a minute; he then held me by the shoulders; I had on a high dress; he was in front of me; I told him to let go of me, and to take his hands off; he pushed me down on the sofa.

I reached for the broom; he said, "sit still;" he spoke quite loud; I knocked his hat off with the broom, and as he stooped to pick it up, I ran out of the door; he caught hold of my dress by the skirt; I broke from him and got out on the stoop, and he followed me; he said if I would not tell my husband he would never come again; was in the house about ten minutes; the billiard-room is over the bar-room in the Pavilion, which is opposite our house; I did not say on the morning of the assault that my husband intended licking Dr. Valk; when the doctor visited me professionally, my husband was always in the house and in the room with me.

The prosecution rested here, and the Court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 6.

The Court opened this morning at 9 o'clock, and was numerously attended, although not so crowded as yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Penfold were not present. The defendant occupied his usual place. J. G. Lamberson opened for the defence, and introduced Mr. Edgar M. Griswold. He said:

I reside in Flushing; I have lived there over six years; I have known Mr. Penfold by sight many years; just previous to the occurrence, Mrs. Penfold made a somewhat similar accusation against me, having falsely accused me of insulting her in the street. [This point was objected to, overruled, and exception taken.]

James M. Lowerre, Wilson Lawrence, and others, were afterwards placed upon the witness stand, but nothing of importance bearing upon the case was elicited. J. W. Nye, Esq., in his summing up, treated the suit as a species of conspiracy. Dr. Valk and Mr. Penfold having quarrelled on political matters, Penfold assaulted the doctor and beat him severely. A suit was then brought by Mr. Valk against Penfold, who in return, as it is alleged, trumped up this charge of assault and battery against the doctor, in justification of his attack. The counsel discoursed long and eloquently on the subject, commenting upon the discrepancies in the lady's testimony, which he likened to a loaf of Graham bread—the flour being on his side of the case, when sifted, and the bran on the other.

WESSEL SMITH, Esq., succeeded, and, on the part of the prosecution, occupied two hours or more in summing up. A brief charge was then made by the judge and the jury retired. At the end of about five minutes they returned with a verdict of guilty. Sentence, was, however, suspended to the ensuing term, in order to give the counsel for defence time to prepare a bill of exceptions.

Death of a Son of the Author of "Anastasius"—His Immense Wealth and Eccentric Life.

From the Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

PARIS, Thursday, May 3, 1855.

A few weeks ago, Mr. WILLIAM W. HOPE, one of the sons of "Anastasius" HOPE, died in his hotel of the Rue Saint Dominique, Saint Germain, leaving the whole of his immense fortune (above $2,000,000) to a poor Englishman, a distant relation, vegetating at Dover on some hundred pounds a year. The will contained a few legacies—among them, one to his mistress. He bequeathed her $100,000. This legacy was too intimately linked with the other provisions of the will for the heir to think of disturbing it, for, as you know, these mortuary commands are like Prince RUPERT's drop in their intimate interdependence. But the woman had two horses and a carriage in Mr. HOPE's stable, (they lived maritally together,) alleged to have been given her by him, and which were shown to have been used by her constantly, by none but her, and to have been constantly at her orders. The heir brought suit to recover them, and they were worth $1,000 at the outside.

Mr. HOPE was one of the martyrs of the Midas martyrology. He fortunately was damned to none of those "rich men's diseases," the gout and apoplexy, but he could not escape ennui, that curse of wealth. *His only resource to kill time (and he had not much to kill—he died only 52 years old,) was cards; he spent every season at Hamburg, sitting at its rapid vest,* and leaving never less than $10,000, and in 1850, $25,000 to the bank. His stable was sold recently, and all his other personal effects are advertised as on sale. His hotel, with the exception of the DE ROTHSCHILDS, LEHON, LANRISTON, M'lle HOTTINGUER's, (it is just completed, the building has cost a million of dollars,) is the finest in Paris, and is most expensively decorated. He greatly enlarged it when he purchased it fifteen years ago from the Spanish Government, who used it as their Embassy. He lived there alone with his mistress, waited on by thirty servants, and having few visitors besides a well known card-player, nicknamed le Bancal, who has the reputation of being the best card-player, not to be a Greek, possessed by Paris.

He made his fortune in Mexico at monte and the cockpit, and it is said Mr. HOPE contributed $70,000 to his estate since they commenced studying the Book of Kings together. The house he lives in is worth $1,000,000, for it has an immense garden, filled with avenues of fine old lindens, as many fountains and statues as Versailles, and a splendid cascade. The furniture is in keeping with the hotel and grounds; it cost $400,000. The *salons* are *au premier* (our second floor) and can contain 3,000 guests; they are lavishingly—too lavishingly adorned; the ceiling is most elaborately carved and gilt; they are lighted by twenty candelabras of gilt bronze, each of which cost $3,000, and are filled with the rarest Japan and Chinese porcelain vases, some having cost $2,500 the pair; the staircase is not surpassed except at Versailles; one of the buffets contains a dessert service of Sevres china, gold and blue, which cost $12,000; the antechambers and smoking-rooms are hung with old and superb leather, with gilt flowers. In a word, gold, mirrors, porcelain and carving meet the eye everywhere. The splendid suite of *salons* the master had not seen since 1848! He lived on the ground floor; in all this princely mansion there was but one chamber; it was on the ground floor, and decorated with Western art and Oriental luxury. It looked on the garden and into two green-houses. Who is there in Paris that can afford to indulge himself with a house costing a rent of $60,000 annually?

A Sad Picture.

Mayor HALL, in an address delivered by him at a Temperance meeting in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, made the following *statement*: "*More than three hundred ill-used* wives have called upon me, since the first of January, *to complain of their drunken husbands,* who squandered all their money in rum, and left them *without the means of support.*" He estimated the total expenditure for rum in Brooklyn, during the course of a year, at near *three millions of dollars.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rare Chance.**—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for Sale. Address or apply, after 5 o'clock P. M., to TOMPKINS, 145 Waverley-place.

☞ **Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.**—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. B. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank.

Inquire of Messrs. KIBBEE & BULL, No. 33 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 22 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—And you weak, dyspeptic, nervous, subject to sudden flushes, convulsed with neuralgia or tic douloureux, irregular in any physical function, enervated in any organ, subject to spasmodic pains of any kind? Here is your remedy. Is your mind, your memory, clouded; does your head fail you in business, are you depressed in spirits, debilitated, worn out and utterly "out of heart?" Here is your renovator. *Here is a stimulant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system.*

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A *Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure* for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; *recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States.* A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Removed.**—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES,
To No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway.
This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York: for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **Preserve your Fruits**—By using SPRATT'S Patent Self-Sealing Cans, by which your fruits and vegetables can be kept in a fresh state, with their natural flavor, without the addition of sugar or any other preservative property. The Cans may be used year after year, and are easily opened or closed by a simple screw attachment. *N. B.*—The genuine *Self-Sealing Cans* have cast in letters on the cap, "Spratt's Patent." WELLS & PROVOST, proprietors. Full directions for use accompany the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 221 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **To Ague Sufferers.**—Take no more Arsenic, Tonics, Mercury, Quinine, Febrifuges, Strychnine, or Anti-Periodics of any kind. The well known inefficiency of these noxious poisons proves them to be the offspring either of false medical principles or of mercenary quacks.
The accumulated atmospheric poison Malaria is the one cause for which the one remedy is the natural antidote which can neutralize it. Take this and health is secured. See the advertisement of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE.

☞ **Mosaic Temple of Honor No. 1.**—The members of this Temple are earnestly requested to be present at their Hall, No. 195 Bowery, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, on business of vital importance to the members is to be transacted. By order of
THOS. F. PEERS, W. C. T.
E. EATON LAPHAM, W. R.

☞ **Dr. Kellinger's Great Hair Restorer or Magic Fluid**—Sold by T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 280 Greenwich-st. D. L. ORMSBY, of Lamartine-place, so extensively known throughout this City and State, says that his wife had lost nearly all her hair; nothing could stop or start it until she tried the MAGIC LINIMENT. Six bottles have furnished a fine and beautiful head of hair.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—BATHING.—Members can procure, at the Library, Astor-place, or at the tower office, No. 2 Nassau-st., tickets for the "Rabineau" Salt Water Baths, off the Battery, at the following rates: Single admission, 12½ cents; six single tickets, $1; 15 do., $2; season tickets, $4.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Ch'n Class Committee.

☞ **China, Glass and Earthenware, Eighth-avenue, New Store.**—Boarding-house keepers and private families are invited to inspect my stock of goods, which they will find unequaled in price and quality. French fancy goods from auction; rich cut and pressed glassware, at a low figure.
WASHINGTON HADLEY,
No. 171 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

☞ **Special Notice.**—Letter Bags per Steamship NORTH STAR, for Havre June 9.—Letters will be received, prepaid 12½ cents each, one-half ounce, at the office No. 5 Bowling Green, of the Vanderbilt Line to Havre, up to 11½ o'clock A. M. on Saturday, June 9. Any letters attempted to be sent per steamer NORTH STAR in any other way will be seized and returned.

☞ **Regatta.**—On account of the weather the Regatta of the NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, which was to have come off yesterday, has been postponed till TO-DAY. (Friday) the 8th. The steamboat NORWALK is engaged for the members, and will leave the foot of Spring-st. at 10½ A. M., sharp. N. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Temperance Dining-Room.**—WM. C. GREEN would thank his friends and former patrons for their past favors, and hopes to still merit the same at his new place—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
RUFUS K. McHARG, Importer, No. 183 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

TO EUGENE.—You are earnestly and affectionately desired to relieve the anxiety of your friends by communicating with them immediately.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A Bachelor of 28, who has just visited the Baby Show at Barnum's, is desirous of making the acquaintance of an accomplished young lady of prepossessing appearance, good family, &c. Address M. A. F., at Times office.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

HOLMES & BUTLER,
ALUM PATENT IRON SAFE DEPOT,
Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane, (below Liberty-st.) New-York.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
No. 32 Chambers st., basement of New City Hall.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the several Wards of the City of New-York will be opened for examination and review from MONDAY, the 21st of May, until MONDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All Tax-Payers desirous of examining and correcting the said Rolls, are requested to make application to the undersigned, at their office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
J. W. ALLEN,
GEO. F. PURSER, } Tax Commissioners.
WM. J. PECK.

ADIRONDACPIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

WIRE ROPE—Of every size and degree of flexibility, for sale by C. W. COPELAND, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young girls, sisters, who wish placed in one family; one as plain cook, a most excellent baker, a competent washer and ironer, and take care of milk and butter, and give one year's City reference; the other is a girl of 15, can sew neat, mind a child, wash and iron for the nursery, and do chamberwork neatly, has 10 months' City reference; she will take $4 a month in the City or country. Call at No. 217 East 22d-st., in the fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For American, English and other Protestant servant girls, as cooks, chambermaids, nurses, waiters, to do general housework, seamstresses, &c. Also, several small American and English girls, can be had for city or country, at low wages, to suit the times. Apply at the office, No. 2½ Wesley-place, corner of Houston-st., and two blocks east of Broadway. J. S. SCUDDER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very respectable and competent young women; (one a Protestant) a cook, who fully understands her business; is an excellent washer and ironer, first-rate baker, and is highly recommended; the other as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; has good references; both are excellent laundresses, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one (who is never sea sick,) wishes to obtain a situation as lady's maid, or children's nurse, with a family going to England; the other, either as chambermaid, waiter or child's nurse, in a private family. Inquire of their present employer, No. 1 Gramercy-park, corner of 21st-st., to whom they refer.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook by one who understands her business perfectly well, and understands all kinds of cake baking, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for two years and eight months, No. 50 East 29th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—For a nice respectable woman, twenty-six years old, is a nice seamstress and laundress could assist with any kind of work; has a nice little girl three years old, with whom she could not part; does not ask wages. Apply at the office of the Christian Home, 29th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable, honest young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children. Also, can do the housework of a small family. Can make herself useful to her employer. Has no objection to go into the country. Call for two days at No. 210 Mott-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable, tidy young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or do general housework; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer. Can give from her employer three years reference. Would go in the country. Call at No. 14 Rivington-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—For a smart lad, 15 years old, well brought up by a mother possessed of good principles, in a store, factory or in the country. Apply personally or by letter at the office of the Christian Home, 29th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid, or to do general housework. Good City reference given. Inquire at No 289 2d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As Clerk, or Assistant Book-keeper, either down or up town. Call or address G. W. S., No. 319 Madison-st., New-York.

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COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—In a respectable private family, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is perfectly acquainted with the City; can produce the most satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty; none need apply except those who are willing to give the best of wages. Address COACHMAN, No. 167 3d av., for two days.

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PRINCIPAL WANTED IMMEDIATELY—With some capital, to take charge of a popular Boarding and Day School, distant three hours from New-York. Episcopalian preferred. Address W. W. W., *New-York Daily Times* office.

SMART WAITER WANTED—In a saloon; none need apply but experienced hands, with good references for honesty and sobriety. N. CLARK, confectioner, No. 585 Broadway, corner of 13th st.

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HAMILTON WORKS,
NEWARK, N. J., June 7, 1855.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—A Preliminary Meeting of those interested in the Artificial Stone Business carried on at the above Works, will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., for the purpose of organizing a company, to which your attention is respectfully invited.
JOHN WOOD, Sec. pro tem.

I WOULD BEG LEAVE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF DRUGGISTS, CONFECTIONERS and the TRADE IN GENERAL, to the fact that I have no Agent for the sale of my goods in this City at present. Dealers will therefore please send their orders direct to me, which I will fill at the usual prices, and forward with dispatch. A. J. CHAUVEAU,
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BININGER GUARD.—NOTICE.—No. 40.—The members of the Bininger Guard are hereby notified to attend a meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, June 8, at 7½ o'clock, at Harris' Hotel, Greenwich-st., near Duane.

Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Company.
By order of
JOHN M. BOLTON, Lieut. Commandant.
PETER H. FOLSOM, Orderly.

ZION COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION.—All Israelites friendly to the cause of Education are respectfully invited and earnestly solicited to meet the members of the above Association on SUNDAY next, June 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Trustee Room of the Emanu El Temple, on 12th-st., in order to enlist in the good work and assist in framing laws and regulations preparatory to an Election of Officers. M. SCHLOSS, Secretary pro tem.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting will be held of the Corps at H Riell's, No. 63 Leonard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, June 8, at 8 o'clock, in relation to the removal of the revolutionary soldiers' bones to Fort Green. By order, H. RAYMOND, Col.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

TEMPERANCE IN XXIId WARD.—The City Temperance Alliance and the Alliance of the XXIId Ward, will hold a Union Meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 43d-st., near 8th-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. By order. C. J. WARREN, Secretary.

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JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XIV.

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Imprinting as he press'd, a burning kiss
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Over himself—exclaiming in his bliss,
"At cannon's mouth I'd willing take my stand,
And court its blaze for rapture like to this!
Accept me and I'll marry you to-morrow;
Reject me and you plunge me deep in sorrow."

What Julia's response to the Cornet's offer was, remains to be seen. It is probable that her thoughts were occupied with the uncouth appearance of her dark skin, red hair, *pimpled face* and hairy upper lip. If so we would have informed her that GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP was all sufficient to remove *Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, Redness or Roughness*—in fact to make the darkest skin white, clear and beautiful! GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE will color the reddest hair a beautiful brown or black. GOURAUD'S POUDRES SUBTILES are almost magical for extirpating the superfluous hair.

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JOHN MAXWELL,
Chairman of the Construction Committee, No. 63 Wall-st.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Positively the LAST NIGHT of the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE,
and only time on which Bellini's Grand Tragic Opera of
NORMA
will be performed, on
FRIDAY EVENING, June 8, 1855.
The principal roles will be sustained by
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Signora COSTINI,
Signor RAFFAELE MIRATE, and
Signor MARINI.
Musical Director and Conductor .... Signor ARDITI.
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S; JOLLIE'S, No. 519 Broadway; VAN NORDEN & KING, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.
Prices of Admission—Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle, $1; Secured, $1 50; Family Circle, 25 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; the Opera to commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Committee of Management have the honor to announce to the public that their Italian Opera Troupe conclude their performances in Boston this week, and will appear at the Academy on MONDAY, June 11, in a favorite Opera, it being positively the last week of the season.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Time of commencement—Doors open at 7—Overture commences at 7½—the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock precisely.
PYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 8, 1855.
WALLACE'S MARITANA.

Maritana	Miss L. Pyne
Don Caesar	Mr. W. Harrison
Charles II ... Mr. Horncastle | Don Jose	Mr. Borrani
Marquis ... Mr. Bussell | Lazarillo	Miss Pyne

Saturday—Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets	Fifty Cents.
Orchestra Arm Chairs	One Dollar Each.
Private Boxes	One Dollar.

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. for the sale of Tickets and for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
With its immense array of Curiosities and Amusements.
FRIDAY, June 8, 1855.
THE LAST REGULAR DAY
OF THE
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW,
when the most
INTERESTING DISPLAY OF HANDSOME INFANTS,
as well as the most extraordinary collection of
TWINS, TRIPLETS, AND FAT BABIES,
ever witnessed in the world, will be presented. Upwards of
ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS IN PREMIUMS
having been distributed among the most meritorious by the lady judges.
EXTRA ARRANGEMENTS FOR INGRESS AND EGRESS
have been made, so that no more visitors will be admitted than can be accommodated.
TO-DAY, (Friday,) June 8,
The Baby Show will be open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THE $100 PRIZE BABY
will be exhibited
THREE PRIZE BABIES
under one year, viz: Nos. 47, 85 and 95, of Wednesday.
THE PRIZE BABIES
of Thursday, viz: Nos 4, 49, 10, 20, 22, 44, 37, 12, 31, 58, 9, 16, 5, 46, 41, 57, 42, 67, 53, 72, 33, 12, 14, 27, 59, 61 and 73.
The PRIZE BABY selected by Councilman WILD from the audience, and awarded by him an elegant GOLD LOCKET—besides ALL THE TWINS, TRIPLETS and FAT BABIES, &c.
THREE PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE ROOM, viz: At 12 o'clock in the morning, at 3 in the afternoon, and also at 8 o'clock in the evening, when amusing pieces of the most correct description will be presented.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
ONE DAY MORE OF THE BABY SHOW.
In order to accommodate many thousands of ladies and gentlemen who have been unable to gain admission to the Museum on account of the extraordinary crowds, all the above attractions of the BABY SHOW
WILL BE CONTINUED ON SATURDAY, June 9.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE, NO. 663 BROADWAY.
Third week of the laughable Burlesque on
NATIONAL BABY SHOW,
Which has been greeted on each performance with
TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE.
Preceding Baby Show,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCING, &c.
Performance every evening at 8 o'clock, and on
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3.
Tickets 25 cents. Gift tickets admit four persons.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK—Negro Minstrelsy of a superior order," with the celebrated G. SWAINE BUCKLEY in his new piece
"CROW OUT, SHANGHAI."
To conclude with the musical Burletta of the
TWO POMPEYS.
Pompey No. One .... R. Bishop Buckley.
Commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.
ISIDORA CLARK,
the
AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA,
will give her third and last
GRAND CONCERT
In this City, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 12, 1855, assisted by
Signor ARNOLDI, Tenor,
Signor BERNARDI, Baritone,
Signor GASPERONI, Basso.
Mr. HENRI APPY, the celebrated Violinist.
And a full Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Also other eminent artists, whose names will appear hereafter.
Tickets will be ready on SATURDAY, at the Music Stores, Hotels, and at the Theatre.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Lessee and Manager, Mr. HACKETT. Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Mr. Hackett presents his respects to all those who on performance of the Falstaff of KING HENRY IV. may be a favorite, and would assure them that this evening will be the last time, for an indefinite period, when circumstances will make it either convenient or practicable to him to represent that great Shakspearean creation.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.
KING HENRY IV,
Comprising the battle of Shrewsbury and death of Hotspur.
Sir John Falstaff .... Mr. Hackett.
To conclude with
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.
SATURDAY—Mr. HACKETT'S BENEFIT. Last appearance and last night of his managerial season, on which occasion he will appear in two of his great original characters, viz: Rip Van Winkle and Col. Nimrod Wildfire, in
THE KENTUCKIAN.
With other entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 150 of the finest works of art ever yet upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS—NO. 45 BOWERY—UNDER A SPACIOUS SUMMER PAVILION—H. FRANCONI & BURNELL RUNNELLS Proprietors—open EVERY EVENING—AFTERNOON performance on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 BROADWAY. Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

POISON! POISON! A WORD TO THE WISE!
For killing cockroaches, fleas, bedbugs or flies,
Without any poison, a nostrum have we
In the MAGNETIC POWDER of LYON, for see
He has medals and patents, while chemists agree
'Tis the only sure death for fly, bedbug or flea.
In addition to this we will only state that
He's a pill that is death to the mouse and the rat.
None genuine without E. LYON on the label. Depot, No. 424 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—On Friday, the 1st inst., in one of the East Broadway line of stages, a PORT MONNAIE, containing a sum of money. The owner can have the same by calling on THOMAS LAMB, Wilson st., second house from Lee av., Brooklyn, Eastern District, after 6 P.M., and paying expenses.

LOST OR STOLEN—The PASS BOOK of the subscriber, No. 310, with the BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION. Any person leaving it at No. 95 Barclay-st., or at the Bank will be rewarded. SARAH FRITH.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	55
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS full jeweled	35
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	35
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	40
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Duplex	115
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	85
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $200
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	[illegible]
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	[illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	[illegible]
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	[illegible]
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	[illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible]
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	[illegible]
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES	[illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers	
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by F. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers	

Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices, and all Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

SMOOTH-FACED BOYS and hairless old men, hear me, while I proclaim that my ONGUENT will produce (that is "force" to grow) whiskers or moustaches in six weeks from the first application, without stain or injury to the skin. I don't care if you've never had any beard, or your head is bald. I can make it grow. I never have, and never can fail. $1 a bottle. I have just put up three large bottles, containing eight of the small ones, which I sell for $5, safely packed, and sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 186 Broadway; HAYES, Philadelphia; at Brooklyn; SIBBER, No. 44 South Fourth st.; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; COLLINS, No. [illegible] Tremont row, Boston. Beware of a counterfeit article, put forward by some unprincipled scoundrel, for whose apprehension I will give [illegible]. Please procure the article only at the manufacturer of my ONGUENT.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is [illegible] for all purposes for which iron is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., agent Hudson Iron Company.

From the Washington Union.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION.

Error Corrected.—The New-York Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun of the 4th contains the following:

"The interest on the Government stock owned by the late Madame Sontag was yesterday paid to her legal representatives, in pursuance of the decision of the Secretary, before whom the case had been brought up on adverse decision by the Attorney General."

The same statement is repeated by the New-York correspondent of the National Intelligencer of the 5th inst., more circumstantially, as follows:

"Talking of Madame Sontag, I see it stated that among the payments yesterday at our Sub-Treasury was the interest on $28,000 United States sixes belonging to her estate, the Secretary of the Treasury having decided that the letters of administration under which the interest was claimed were in proper legal form, although it will be remembered that the Attorney General recently decided to the contrary."

This statement is erroneous.

In an opinion given some time since, the Attorney General held that letters of administration granted by the surrogate of New York to a resident there, as the attorney of Count Rossi, the husband of Madame Sontag, were not satisfactory, and that the interest due upon her stocks could not be lawfully paid to such administrator. Such, also, was the view of the Treasury Department.

Subsequently, application was made by a son of Madame Sontag, in his own right, and by Count Rossi, as guardian of his minor children, for payment of said interest. This application was predicated upon judicial proceedings instituted at Turin, in Sardinia, whose laws govern the succession.—These proceedings, and the claim made under them, were submitted to the Attorney General, who decided that by the treasury regulations transfer of United States stocks held by foreign descendents might be made on due proof that the party claiming the right in such stocks is entitled as devisee, distributee, or otherwise, according to law. In conformity with this opinion, the Treasury Department directed the payment of the interest due on Madame Sontag's stock, not under the letters of administration, as stated, but upon the subsequent authenticated judicial proceedings in Europe, declaring the laws of the place of domicil and the rights of succession to the property of Madame Sontag.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Department of Troops.—A battalion of four companies of the 2d regiment of Infantry, numbering about 350 rank and file, under command of Brevet Brigadier General Hitchcock, (Colonel of the regiment,) left Carlisle, Pa., barracks on the 2d instant for Fort Pierre, 800 miles above Fort Leavenworth, and in the heart of the Sioux country.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

General Land Office.—Report of the Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska.—We take a few extracts from the report of the Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska. The Surveyor General's Office was duly organized in October last, and located temporarily, with the consent of the Department, at Fort Leavenworth. He says:

"A corps of deputies has been selected, but not organized. It consists of between thirty five and forty. A large number of my selected deputies are on the ground—that is, in Kansas and Nebraska; most of them are convenient to be notified when wanted, and all of them are anxious to get to work. They are selected with care, and, I believe, all of them good men.

That there should be many inquiries and much anxiety, especially among the emigrants and those who desire to emigrate, about the condition of the surveys, and the time at which some considerable portion of the Territories shall be prepared for market, is necessarily to be expected, but no one can better appreciate the time and labor necessary to this end than the head of the Land Office Department. All was done last Fall that could be done in establishing the base line. No party of surveyors could have subsisted, at any living rate, on the meridian and standard parallel lines before the growth of grass this Spring.

In reply to the inquiry contained in the postscript to your letter, whether the lands that are to be sold for the benefit of the Indians can be prepared for sale this fall, I may say that the Iowa lands lie in the two divisions immediately north and south of the base line in Kansas and Nebraska, the base line cutting through them. The surveys of these lands can be completed by the 1st of November next. The Delaware lands will lie in the division between the first and second parallels south, and can be surveyed by the 1st of December next. The Weas, &c., will lie between the third and fourth parallels south, and can be surveyed by the last of January next. I have general instructions, I think, to survey the lands contiguous to these trust lands in connection with them, and the above estimate of time is based upon such instructions.

So soon as that time arrived, two as good, honest, intelligent, and energetic surveyors as can be furnished in the United States were put to work.

The deputies necessary to complete the work contemplated for this year are selected, and ready and anxious for the work. The two first districts, north and south of the base lines, will be ready to township in three weeks. The men who are to do the townshipping of these districts are ready and on the ground. It will be the middle of August or the first of September before the subdivisional surveys can be commenced. By that time the several divisions between the parallels will all be completed, and the work of townshipping and subdividing will follow on regularly and energetically, and without delay."

Agricultural—Green Manures.—The seeds of another useful plant which has recently been introduced by the Patent Office, are those of the Sparry (*Spergula arvensis*) which, as a green manure, has been found most signally beneficial on poor, dry, sandy soils. It may either be sown in Autumn, on the wheat stubble, or after early potatoes, and plowed under in Spring, preparatory to the annual crop; or it may be used to replace the naked fallow, which is often hurtful to lands of so light a character. In the latter case the first sowing may take place in March, the second in May, and the third in July, each crop being plowed in to the depth of three or four inches, and the new seed then sown and harrowed. When the third crop is plowed in the land is ready for a crop of Winter grain.

Patents Granted.—The issues of patents for the week ending Tuesday, June 5, 1855, are as follows:

Patents	37	Disclaimer	1
Reissue	1		
Total			39

Another Swindling Claim-Agent Convicted.—Commissioner Waldo evinces no disposition to repose upon the laurels he has so fairly won, and modestly worn, as a prompt, vigilant, and faithful officer. Some two months since he transmitted such information to the United States District Attorney for East Tennessee as led to the arrest of John Parham, on a charge of forging bounty-land claims. One of the Commissioner's clerks was promptly dispatched to Tennessee to aid the District Attorney with the necessary testimony. At the last term of the District Court, held at Knoxville, the case was brought to trial, and resulted in the conviction of Parham, who will doubtless be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years. This makes the nineteenth conviction since Judge Waldo has been placed at the head of the Pension Office.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....Friday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 1 to 6, 11.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 106, 101, 110, 100, 4, 16, 19, 18, 127, 125, 136.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2, 25, 898, 1092, 1023, 1066, 1068, 1074, 1063, 1097, 1906, 2012, 2035, 849, 28. *Part 2*—Railroad Calendar after the case of *Fura vs. Smith.*

Superior Court.—Nos. 496, 365, 98, 16, 777, 835, 918, 974, [illegible]

Common Pleas—*Part 1.*—Nos. 170, 173, 303, 540, 565 to 814, 324. *Part 2.*—Nos. 887, 289 to 834, 836, 836 to 843, 819, 754.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—June 7.

Before Judge Betts.

THE KINNEY CASE—COL. KINNEY NOT TO BE FOUND—TRIAL OF FABENS POSTPONED—MORE SMALL BOYS WITH CARICATURES.

The indictment against Col. Kinney and Mr. Fabens being again called at the opening of the Court this morning, the counsel for the defendant moved for a separate trial. The Court said that there must be peculiar circumstances to call for that proceeding, where they were indicted together. Mr. Eager said that he received a letter last night from Mr. Van Buren, saying that he had overlooked an engagement which would prevent his being present to-day; that he was unable to see Mr. Hoffman to learn the condition of his engagement, and that he himself was still engaged in the Supreme Court, and Col. Kinney was therefore not ready to proceed to trial.

Mr. Eager proceeded to give a history of the proceedings, but the Court said that he had better keep to the question before the Court. He then said that he understood the Government were not ready to proceed. But the Court said that the case was called for trial, and that if the Government were not ready it would be the worse for their case.

Mr. Eager said that he had been unable to see Col. Kinney since yesterday to get the names of witnesses. The Court again said that any application must be made upon affidavit, unless the District Attorney admitted the facts. The District Attorney declined to do this, and Mr. Eager said then the Government must take its course, as he declined appearing any further for Col. Kinney.

Col. Kinney was then called and his recognizance forfeited, and a bench warrant moved for by the District Attorney, who said the trial must go over until he knew whether that could be executed.

Mr. Eager, however, urged the trial of Mr. Fabens.

Mr. McKeon said that in such a case, where it might be necessary to identify Col. Kinney, he could not go on until Col. Kinney was present.

Mr. Eager said it was no fault of Mr. Fabens if Col. Kinney was not in Court; that he was in Court now, ready for trial and desired to go on at once.

The Court said neither could any laches be assumed against the District Attorney; it must be shown, if it was to be the foundation for any motion.

Mr. Fancher moved that, unless the trial proceed at once, Mr. Fabens be discharged, saying that he was in no fault at all, had been ready always, and was now ready, and that he could not control Colonel Kinney, and ought not to be detained here simply because he was a co-defendant.

But the Court said the motion must be made on affidavits. The counsel for Mr. Fabens then prepared and read an affidavit of Mr. Fabens, saying that he was a resident of Nicaragua and had stayed here since April in order to attend the trial; that he had received dispatches from home which made it very necessary that he should return to attend to his interests there, and that he was not connected with Kinney in any military expedition against Nicaragua.

Mr. McKeon said that the affidavit was little more than saying that he was not guilty and wanted to go home, and set forth no reason why a severance should be granted.

The Court said that it was to be assumed that there were facts laid before the Grand Jury, which led them to join the two defendants. That the first question was whether they should be severed, and that there was nothing in the affidavit which would authorize such a proceeding.

That as to the request for a speedy trial, no laches was shown on the part of the District Attorney—no suggestion was made yesterday that one party was ready and willing to go on, and to day was the first that had been heard of it, and that the Court would not compel the District Attorney to try the case twice.

Mr. Eager requested to know when the District Attorney would be ready to proceed.

Mr. McKeon said he must see if Col. Kinney was to be found.

The Court said it would be the usual way to move to discharge the defendant, if he was not brought to trial during the term.

Mr. Eager wanted to know of the District Attorney if he would proceed to try the case to-morrow, if Col. Kinney should appear.

Mr. McKeon said he would, and ordered the witnesses to attend to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

A witness, William Kneass, was then called, and not answering to his name, an attachment was issued against him.

The case was so put over till to-morrow.

The audience was much larger than yesterday, and quite a number of boys had followed the example of the one who offered the caricatures for sale yesterday morning, and were present to catch the audience as they came out.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.

What Use of Camphene Renders a Policy Void?

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—June 7.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

James Harper et al. vs. The Mutual Insurance Company of the City and County of Albany.—This suit is brought by Harper & Brothers, the large book printers and publishers of this City. On the 30th of March, 1852, the Mutual Insurance Company, in consideration of the sum of seventy-five dollars, made a policy of insurance to the Messrs. Harpers, insuring their printing offices, together with all the utensils, plates, &c., from fire, to the amount of $5,000. The policy allowed them to go on with the printing business, and allowed them all necessary materials for so doing. On the 28th day of March, 1853, the policy was renewed for one year, from the 30th day of March, 1853. On the 10th day of December, 1853, the establishment of the Messrs. Harper was destroyed by fire, by which the owners sustained a loss of some $821,993. At the time of the fire, there were insurances effected in some thirty-nine different Companies. As soon as the loss could be ascertained, notice of it was given to these Companies, and thirty-three of them immediately paid the amount insured, in all amounting to some $187,000. Some five or six of the Companies, however, refused to settle—among these, was the Mutual Insurance Company of Albany, the defendants in this suit.

For a defence, the Company alleges that by the terms of the policy, it was expressly understood and made a consideration, that camphene, spirit-gas or burning-fluid, could not be used in the building where such insurance was effected, unless permission for such use should be endorsed in writing on the policy, and then there would be charged an extra premium for such permission. They alleged, and produced the affidavit of Mr. James Harper, to the fact, that camphene was used in the establishment of the Messrs. Harper. The policy forbids its use,—they violated the policy, and used the camphene, thereby rendering the policy null and void. The Company therefore are not liable for any loss.

The pleadings were put in evidence, and a motion was made by the defendants' counsel to dismiss the complaint on the ground of violation of the terms of the policy, in keeping camphene. In support of this motion he read a Court of Appeals case, of this State, in which a grocer had his store insured in a Company where there was a similar clause in the policy as respects camphene, as in this case. At the time of such insurance he had a few gallons of camphene in his store. Shortly after the insurance was perfected, he removed it. A year after this, his store was burned down and he sued the Company for the amount of the policy. Held that by keeping the camphene in his store, he rendered his policy void, and that he did not, by removing it, renew the policy.

His Honor, Judge Roosevelt, however, held that the case differed from the present one, inasmuch as camphene was not absolutely necessary for the conducting of the grocery business, while the plaintiffs in this suit allege that it is indispensable to the carrying on of the printing business. He therefore denied the motion and the defendants excepted.

Witnesses were then called by the plaintiffs, who testified that for fine work, the use of camphene was indispensable. It was used for cleaning rollers, type, electrotype plates, &c.; that it was used by all the prominent printers; turpentine and alkali and oil were sometimes used for rough work, but for cleaning nice work, camphene was stronger and more efficacious. Turpentine was very injurious to wood cuts.

Much testimony on both sides to prove and disprove this was produced, and the manufacture of camphene somewhat discussed. The question, however, seemed to rest on these two points: 1. Were all necessary materials for carrying on the printing business allowed by the policy? 2. Was camphene necessary for the carrying on of such business? The Court instructed the Jury that the "privilege of carrying on the printing business," implies the privilege of using what is in general use at the time of the making of the policy.

After some debate as to whether the case should be adjourned until to-morrow, his Honor charged as follows:

The policy in this case gives the privilege of carrying on a printing office, and therefore, if the Jury find that camphene was a necessary material used in printing, and that it was the general custom in such establishments as that of the plaintiff's, so to employ that material, and that they used it for that purpose, then there was no breach of the contracts of the policy, and plaintiffs would be entitled to a verdict for the amount insured.

The Jury then retired, and, after being out some time, returned and reported that they could not agree. They stood eleven for the plaintiffs and one for the defendant. The counsel then agreed to have a verdict taken for the plaintiffs subject to the opinion of the Court, the plaintiffs to make out the case and submit it to the General Term.

For plaintiffs, R. H. Bown and Mr. Whetmore. For defendants, Thompson and Hagner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—June 7.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

DECISIONS.

Duff vs. Duff.—Commission may issue, but not to operate as a stay of proceedings.

In the matter of the application of Jane Barrowe, for moneys awarded to unknown owners, &c.—I approve of the form of the bond. Expenditure must take place within three years, and bond must be executed, when I will approve of it, and sign the order.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN ENLISTING IN THE ARMY UNDER FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS THAT THEY ARE OF AGE.

In the matter of the application of John Gallagher to be discharged from the United States Army.—This is one of a class of cases of almost daily occurrence, insomuch that it has become a customary thing to see two or three men in the blue equipment of the United States army lounging in the chambers of the Supreme Court, which derived more than ordinary importance from the decided language held by the Court with reference to such cases generally. It seems that the petitioner, who is a minor, enlisted in the army a few weeks ago, representing himself to be of full age, and after receiving his advance and clothing, and putting the officers to the inconvenience of enlisting him, applied for his discharge from the service on the ground of infancy.

Judge Cowles granted the discharge, but took occasion also to say that he should lay the matter before the District Attorney, as the practice of young men enlisting in the army, representing themselves to be of age, when they knew that they are not, and then, after receiving clothing and sustenance from the Government, demanding their discharge on the ground of infancy, was not only becoming too common, but was a direct fraud upon the Government. Whenever, hereafter, any such facts should appear in applications for discharge on *habeas corpus*, he should at once lay the matter before the District Attorney. This, perhaps, would prevent the further enlisting of minors, on fraudulent representations that they are of age.

The clerk was accordingly directed to make out a discharge, conditioned on the delivery to the Government of all property belonging to it which the petitioner had received, upon enlisting; and it was further ordered, that the matter be referred to the District Attorney to inquire into the circumstances thereof.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—June 7.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

There are every term in this Court a number of comparatively unimportant cases—unimportant to the general public, but by no means so to the parties charged with the offences. The District Attorney is engaged in prosecuting these cases during the present week, to clear the way for the more aggravated indictments that will occupy the rest of the term.

GRAND LARCENY.

William Lewis was yesterday tried for an attempt to steal a box of goods from Pier No. 3, North River, on April 27. The box was the property of the firm of Quackenbush & Co., No. 33 Dey-street, and was in the care of George Thorn, clerk of the Fall River line of steamboats, for transportation by that route. It contained 60 pairs of ladies' prunella gaiters, valued at $38.

It appeared in evidence that Lewis was a confederate of another man, who seated himself upon the box while it was exposed upon the pier, and who represented himself as clerk to the Fall River Company. Lewis employed a man named Clare to go to Wilson and get the box, giving him a note to Wilson for that purpose. Clare, finding that something was wrong, got them both arrested. Lewis alone was tried, the other man being used as a witness. He was convicted of an attempt to steal, and sentenced by the Court to two years and six months' imprisonment.

BURGLARY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Andrew Clark, an iron moulder, was tried for burglary on the premises of Thomas Wheen, No. 146 First-avenue, on the 4th of May. He was surprised in the room into which he had broken by Mrs. Hannah Wheen, wife of complainant, before he could remove any property. On being discovered, he made his escape. The value of the goods in the room, according to the indictment, exceeded $4,000; all or part of which he might have taken. The door was forced open with a "jimmy."

Mr. Spencer defended the prisoner, and brought witnesses to prove an *alibi*. The defence was ingenious and probable, as there was considerable discrepancy in the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution. The Jury were out a long time, and had not agreed when we left the Court.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

Jacob T. Ruble, charged with assaulting officer Robb, with intent to kill, was placed upon trial.

The policeman proved that he went into a grocery store to arrest the prisoner. He was resisted by Ruble, who flourished a broadsword about the officer's head. He was overpowered and taken to the Police Court.

Mr. T. B. Barnaby defended, and on cross-examination showed that the officer had no warrant to arrest Ruble and never saw any, but only heard there was one. The officer compelled him to go to the Court.

The counsel contended that the officer was guilty of trespass, and the prisoner was justified in the course he took to resist. The Court so charged, and the prisoner was acquitted.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO FORTES. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—We desire to call attention to our large and superior stock of Piano Fortes, having much the best assortment to be found in the country. We are manufacturers of the celebrated Celestial or Double Octave Pianos, which are now taking the lead where the purchaser wants the power of the grand Piano in a square case. Our Pianos made for schools, being designed for hard usage, are in great demand, being plain, substantial and cheap. We are sole agents for the much admired Pianos of A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston, with or without the Æolian, and always have a large assortment of their new scale, with new grand action, considered by all the best Boston Pianos. We are also sole agents for Carhart, Needham & Co.'s world-renowned Melodions, and offer at the lowest prices, Pianos from ten to twenty different manufactories.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our large and unsurpassed stock. Pianos and Melodions to let. ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW REED ORGAN, with four stops, and full set of gilt pipes, in oak and rosewood cases, considered the best instrument ever invented for the parlor or church, cost $200 to $300. Mason & Hamlin's newly improved Model Melodions, single and double. Reeds supplied to agents at factory prices, also, sold at retail on monthly payments and for rent.

FRENCH HARMONIUMS with 8 and 12 stops. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Grand and Square Pianos in every variety of style.

FOUR GEORGE HEWS BOSTON PIANOS, entirely new, (bought at a bargain to close a concern,) for sale at $75 to $100 below usual cost price and fully warranted. Second-hand Pianos, from $15 to $150. Pianos to let. S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has re-opened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos, to greatly extend their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new circular scale, metallic frame piano, unsurpassed by any other. Warerooms No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—A splendid $325 7-octave rosewood PIANO for sale for $225, made to order two months since by celebrated City makers and fully warranted, of superior tone and finish, perfect every way, finished back. The owner is going to Paris. It can be seen at No. 143 Chambers-st., from 9 till 3 o'clock, for four days.

CHICKERING'S PIANO-FORTES REMOVED—From No. 296 to No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, where every variety of square and grand pianos may be had at the lowest factory prices. H. WARREN, Sole Agent For Chickering & Son's Piano-fortes for New-York City.

HALL'S CELESTIAL PIANOS—BENNETT & CO., No. 300 Broadway, are now supplied with a large stock of these beautiful instruments. No person should, by any means purchase, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, till they have first seen these improved Pianos.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Of all classes and by various makers, for sale and hire, at J. & D. WALKER'S, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Warerooms No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodion.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 748 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANOS.—A large assortment of new and second hand Piano-fortes, of Stodart and other Manufacturers, for sale or to hire, by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 763 Broadway, near 10th-st.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—Rent deducted. New and second-hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS. WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES. Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled. All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE. Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized. N. B. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st., New-York. References—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

500 LAND WARRANTS WANTED—Of the Mexican and Florida Wars, and the War of 1812, and also Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas Patents, located in 1812, long since sold for taxes; also, patents located since 1847, in Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio, for which the highest cash price will be given. Apply to G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 2 Nassau st., 1st floor, 2 doors from Wall-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

ARMY AND NAVY BOUNTY LAND OFFICE.—All soldiers, sailors and teamsters, or the widows of those, who served in any war since 1775, are entitled to 160 acres of land; no charge until the same is obtained. Apply to the agent G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 1 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT—At the best market prices. Also constantly on hand and for sale—160, 120, 80 and 40 acre Warrants, which will be fully guaranteed, without regard to time. F. KOWING, No. 44 Wall-st., basement.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT, SOLD and fully guaranteed, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions promptly collected by GEO. WOODMAN, 49 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CABINET MANUFACTURERS.—A rare chance for investment is offered to a person with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000. The arrangements for business are extensive and complete, comprising a machine shop, with Daniel's improved planer, power mortice and tenoning machine, scroll saw, turning lathe, and many other conveniences for expediting and cheapening the manufacture of ware. The whole driven by steam power. The advertiser resides in Port Huron, St. Clair County, Michigan, where the above establishment is located. Port Huron is one of the most flourishing places for business in the Western country. To a man of enterprise this is an opportunity rarely equaled. Address as above, WM. R. MULFORD. Reference—J. M. Clawson, No. 558 Pearl-st., N. Y.

WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS.—A drug house in this City, now doing a fine business, being about to retire from the trade, would dispose of their stock, fixtures and custom on advantageous terms. More or less of stock on hand may be taken as desired, and every facility in power of present concern would be afforded for the prosperous conduct of the business. The class of trade is excellent, mostly short time or cash, and the services of valuable employees may be retained. The location, on the North River side, in the centre of improvements, will warrant the increase of sales in full proportion to capital and energies invested. For further particulars address KINGSLEY & DARLING, No. 63 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS—For sale, a window-shade and paper-hanging store—an old-established stand, and doing a good business—in a good location, where trade is yearly increasing. For particulars, address L. P., Times Office.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A situation wanted in some good paying business by a thorough business man. He will invest $2,000 or $3,000 in the business, if it is secured and a good salary. Apply or address ALEXANDER, No. 180 Broadway, room No. 17.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Situated in the southern part of the village of Tarrytown, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Location healthy and pleasant, with a beautiful view of the river. The lot has about two hundred feet of river front, a good, never-failing spring of water, a plentiful supply of grapes and other fruit, a good carriage-house and stable. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JOHN F. GRIFFIN, No. 82 Maiden-lane, or of the subscriber on the premises. URIAH FIELD.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half a mile west of the depot at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 36, with a wing 36 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country. There are 48 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is woodland, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and under-drained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or to M. B. THOMPSON, No. 287 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 120 acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to R. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 2d story.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SPRINGVILLE, STATEN ISLAND—House two stories and attic, new, 30 by 40 feet, piazza front and rear, containing eighteen rooms, four acres, now occupied by Hon. N. Crocheron. Rent $350. Apply at No. 34 Maiden lane.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Stable and out houses, together with 11 lots of ground, at 88th-st., between the Bloomingdale road and 11th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to M. WILSON, cor. Cortlandt-st., and Broadway, Gilsey Building.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick Depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE—On easy terms. Farm 80 acres, $3,000; 130 acres, $5,000; 115 acres, $6,000; 36 acres, $4,000; 46 acres, $8,000; 115 acres, $3,000; 120 acres, $8,000; 110 acres, $9,000; 130 acres, $12,000; 45 acres, $11,000; 100 acres, $12,000. Also, a large number of houses, cottages and lots, in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Staten Island, Newark, Belleville, Paterson, Tarrytown, Yonkers, and New-Rochelle, for sale or exchange. CYRUS M. HARTWICK, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 1.

RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE—BROOKLYN.—Delightful residence and grounds, west side Washington, between Fulton and Gates ave; stable, hennery, &c; either 3 or 4 lots, choice fruit, &c. Large part of purchase can remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN V. COLE, No. 80 South-st., or J. E. WEED, No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn.

YONKERS.—HOUSE FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful and well finished houses in the vicinity of New-York, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vines, and everything in fact to make it a first class residence. Also two or three smaller houses and building plots for sale. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, Broker, No. 8 Wall-st.

VALUABLE CENTRAL CITY PROPERTY—FOR SALE—Corner of Chatham and James sts. The plot of ground consisting of No. 167 Chatham, and Nos. 1 and 3 James st., presenting a front on two streets of about 80 feet, is now offered for sale in one undivided parcel. Terms at interview. Inquire at No. 50 Wall-st., in basement, of H. A. SPAFARD.

WALNUT COTTAGE, WITH THREE ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE.—A picturesque house, containing 12 rooms, delightfully situated on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, in Orange N. J., and one hour from the City by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Full particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 1 Pine-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—The property of the late Thomas C. Farrington, deceased, situated on the corner of Washington-av. and 12th-st., Central Morrisania. Lot 100x130, with a frame dwelling 22x30, two-story, attic and basement, the parlors finished with sliding doors and corniced. There is a stable in the rear, 20x20, two-story and cellar, all enclosed with a good fence. For particulars inquire of MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av., N. Y., or of Mrs. FARRINGTON on the premises.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—In good condition, with fine garden and fruit trees, together with coach-house, in the village of West Farms, only 11 miles from the City Hall. Apply to JOS. HUSSON, No. 116 William-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CARPETS—A lot of ground in Bergen-st., Brooklyn, between Powell and Nevins sts., would be exchanged at cash price for carpets, to furnish a house. Address E. B., Box No. 1774, P. O.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Or lease, with the privilege of purchasing, a good paper mill, adapted to the manufacture of manilla or straw paper. Address, with terms and location, Box No. 2,104, Post Office, New-York.

FURNITURE WANTED.—A person having a block of houses in Brooklyn wishes to exchange one house for furniture. House worth $5,000; mortgage, $3,000. Address E. B., Box No. 1,774 Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—RENT VERY LOW.—A small three-story house, on a good street, in vicinity of Madison-square; the house is in fine order, newly painted and papered all through. Also, a fine dwelling on 4th-av., 12 rooms, gas and bath—rent very low. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 and 9 to 10.

HOUSE TO LET—A first-class three-story brown stone front house, No. 77 West 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., with all the modern improvements. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to WILLIAM PAUL, No. 41 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—Partly furnished, for the season, or to 1st May, 1856. House 24x30; story and attic, with basement. Stable attached. Apply to TRUSTEES of M. E. Church.

HOUSE TO LET—Immediate possession given—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 230 West 20th-st.; range, bathroom, &c., and newly painted. Rent $450 per year. Inquire at B. W. EDGAR'S, No. 200 9th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 41 Walker-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—At Astoria, fronting Hallet's Cove, and near the ferries, a neat two story cottage house, with garden ground attached. The house contains eight finished rooms, just painted and papered. Rent $250 per annum. For particulars apply at No. 874 Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—With pantries &c., and one bedroom on third floor; kitchen if required, all in good order and in good neighborhood, in the IXth Ward. Stages and cars convenient, rent moderate to a small family. Inquire of J. R. C., No. 193 Reade-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE, FRONT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR—To let or lease. It is very desirable both as to size and locality, for a WATCH IMPORTER or dealer in FANCY GOODS, or JEWELRY. Also, a FRONT ROOM on the third floor. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—For one, two or three years, advantageously situated in West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is in thorough repair; is most comfortably furnished throughout, and will be let to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms, or the owner would sell the property if a suitable offer should be made. Apply to HENRY JAMES, No. 58 West 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A pleasant and beautifully furnished house, located near a park, and comprising all the modern improvements and conveniences desirable for economy, comfort and convenience to make a residence desirable for a genteel family. Address B., at the office of this paper.

THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS TO LET—And good office on second floor, with or without steam power, having gas fixtures, water closets, heating tubes, &c., will be let separately or together to good tenants for a term of years. Apply on the premises. S. B. PARKHURST, corner Howard and Centre sts.

THE WHARF AND SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND TO LET—Between 59th and 60th sts., N. R. The above property is well adapted to the purposes of a coal or lumber yard, or for any business requiring wharf privileges. Apply to L. B. WARD, or A. M. LYON, 27 Wall-st.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 11 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st., New-York.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—With steam power; well lighted and convenient, at Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., and Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Elm-st. Cheap rents and steady power. Apply to HARTMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship from the 1st May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

OFFICES AND SHOW ROOMS TO LET—On most reasonable terms; situated in the best block in Broadway. Enquire of GRAY & SONS, No. 152 Broadway.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—Suitable for a fancy shoe store, in 8th-st., near Broadway. Inquire of MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

STORE TO LET.—No. 162 Fulton-st., two doors west of Broadway. The location is excellent for any light business. Rent $750 per annum. Apply next door.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET.—A few rooms, and one store with two fronts, still unrented on Canal, Elm and Walker sts. The extension of Canal-st. adds new advantages to this position. Apply to Mr. GANDU, No. 189 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building cor. of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. Also in building on cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 189 Cliff-st.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., Printsellers, No. 353 Broadway, have much pleasure in announcing the exhibition at their store of a series of seven most exquisite paintings, representing "Dogs and their Game," by the celebrated RICHARD ANSDELL. On view daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 11 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT to the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Gotha,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.,
Bale,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aux,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras, Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Maitland and Newcastle....Hunter River. Brisbane and Ipswich....Moreton Bay. Victoria Branches: Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton, Castlemaine....Mount Alexander, Ballarat, Sandhurst Agency....Bendigo, Ovens Agency.

LOAN FOR $1,500,000—For refunding to the holders of the Canal Revenue Certificates, issued under the provisions of chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the laws of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the amount received into the Treasury thereon. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed April 15, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 29th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1873. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the payment of Canal Revenue Certificates," and enclosed in an envelope direct to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 29th day of June next, if paid at the New York State Bank in Albany, or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York, and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000—For the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act authorizing a Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed Feb 19, 1855, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 21st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 29th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany; or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblence,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livourne,	Pise,
Anvers,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athenes,	Dresde,	Lucques,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
	Frankfort-s.-M.,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Baden-Baden,	Genes,	Madere,	Seville,
Bale,	Geneve,	Malaga,	Sienne,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Malte,	Smyrne,
Berne,	Hambourg,	Manheim,	St. Petersbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Marseille,	Strasbourg,
Bologne,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Messine,	Trieste,
Breme,	La Haye,	Milan,	Turin,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Moscou,	Venise,
Bruxelles,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Vienne,
Cadix,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	[illegible]	Nice,	Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF MICH. SOUTHERN & NORTH. IND. R. R. CO., No. 18 William-st., New-York, May 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That at a meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, held at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the 26th of April last, it was voted that said "Company be consolidated with the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, in pursuance of the laws of the State of Michigan." And that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, held at Laporte, Indiana, on the 26th day of April last, it was voted that said Northern Indiana Railroad Company "be consolidated with the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, as authorized by the laws of the State of Indiana." And that in pursuance of the said votes an agreement has been concluded between the said Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the said Northern Indiana Railroad Company, whereby they have become merged and consolidated into one Company, called THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Holders of stock in the old Companies are requested to surrender immediately their old certificates of stock and take out new certificates in the Consolidated Company. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

O. F. HALL.—ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above Association will be held in their Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts. on MONDAY, June 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the transaction of business, and for the election of a Board of Managers for the ensuing year; also, of two Inspectors of Election. Polls will be open at 3 o'clock P. M. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1855.
ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June proximo, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 51 Liberty-st. One door from Nassau. On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c., left with us for sale.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, June 5, 1855.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 172 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, 19th June instant. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CASH ADVANCED—In sums to suit, or purchased at sight, Diamonds, Watches, rich Jewelry, merchandise and valuable personal property generally. No. 69 Fulton-st., 2d floor, front room. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. R. WOOD.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., issue credits for TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

$15,000 TO INVEST—In the purchase of good mortgages. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 180 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS, WHEEL CHAIRS, CHAMBER CHAIRS, BED CHAIRS, OFFICE REVOLVING CHAIRS, And every variety of Chairs for Invalids manufactured by M. W. KING & SON, Nos. 463 Broadway, and 259 Mercer-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

COUNTING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Double and single sitting and standing desks, from $6 to $150; office tables, from $4 to $50; office chairs, from $1 to $25; desk stools, from $1 to $6. The largest and best assortment in the City, at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 20 Beekman-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Neat, pretty suites as low as $25, at the factory and warerooms 554 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., besides every style of elegant and fashionable enameled suites. S. H. WARWICK.

H. J. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn; and No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS. William Ellsworth, Theodore Martine, Robert C. Bell, John A. Kennedy, J. S. Fitzgerald, S. P. Freeman, P. H. Williams, Solomon Kipp, H. Quackenboss, Andrew Freeman, J. W. Greenwood, [illegible]. WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President. WILLIAM F. LOCKITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the stockholders, viz.: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, [illegible] Gale, Jonathan Thorne, [illegible]. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.
DIRECTORS. George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Rich. F. Carman, Rich. A. Reading, Peter S. Titus, Henry H. Barrow, Josiah Macy, T. C. Chardavoyne, Hull Clarke, Wm. H. Falls, Ralph Mead, Wm. C. White, Jos. W. Corlies, Richard Field, John J. Walker, John D. Wright, Th. W. Pearsall, Chas. H. Marshall, Abraham Bell, Ira Hawley, Wm. H. Macy. GEO. S. FOX, President. SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 3 Wall-st. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS. James Pirsson, Wm. E. Duryea, Edwin L. Smith, Samuel Jessup, John B. Reynolds, Thomas Haviland, Jeremiah G. Luger, George C. Luger, Daniel E. Taylor, Orom. T. White, F. W. Geissenhainer, Andrew J. Case, E. H. Kimbark, [illegible] Jr., J. Wade Wilson, George Bond, James E. Quint, David R. Holmes. J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 111 Broadway.—At the annual election of this Company, June 4, for nine Trustees to supply the places of those whose term of office expires in 1855, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees for four years: Hon. Millard Fillmore, Isaac G. Pearson, William V. Brady, Joseph Blunt, David Hoadley, Samuel E. Sproulls, Henry H. Smythe, Eugene Dutilh, Richard Patrick.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, FREDERICK S. WINSTON was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. I. ABBATT, Sec'y. June 6, 1855.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. Office No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES, No. 22 William-st., and No. 172 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having two shutters in front, and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100, unless one shutter on each story shall be fastened so as to be opened from the outside.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. ap7,6m-lawlyF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 5, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK of Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. s16,-lawlyF

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-street. NEW-YORK, May 7, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed on the 25th inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STARTS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—New-York, June 5, 1855.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 28th June, 1855.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—At the late session of the Legislature, the Managers of this Institution applied for a donation from the State to relieve it from pecuniary embarrassments, arising principally from the high prices of provisions and other necessaries, and from the efforts made to support the adult blind by affording employment in the work shop, some fifty or sixty of such persons having been employed for the last two or three years. Owing to the difficulty of making sales of manufactured articles, the Institution became largely in debt, and hence the necessity of the application for aid. The result was that the Legislature appropriated the sum of $7,000, to be paid to the Institution on condition that a like amount should be raised by the Managers in donations from individuals. This renders it necessary for the Managers to apply to our citizens for donations, and we cannot doubt that the appeal will be cheerfully responded to. At the last meeting of the Managers the undersigned were appointed a Committee to take the proper measures to raise the necessary amount, and they will apply personally to such of our citizens as are known to be in the habit of giving to charitable objects, and they cannot doubt that the usual benevolence displayed on similar occasions will be exhibited on this, and enable them to make a speedy report that their efforts have been successful. In the meantime they would request that those who are so disposed would hand in their donations to the Treasurer of the Institution, SILAS BROWN, at No. 3 Cortlandt-st., or to any member of the Committee.
EDWARD L. BEADLE, G. T. OLYPHANT, ANSON G. PHELPS, W. CURTIS NOYES, SILAS BROWN, Committee.

GRAND APOLLINIA.—No. 370 4th-st.—Professor SARACCO, the only accomplished teacher known to America, gives lessons every day, at all hours. The ladies and gentlemen who may honor him with their patronage will learn by his unique method, in a few lessons, all the most fashionable dances.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 239 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 156 MacDougal st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Commenced April 19. Circulars at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL.—For a limited number of boys, (Irving Grammar School,) No. 297 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. N. DUNN, A. M., Principal.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TA-FEU.—A fertilizer, made entirely of night soil, deodorated, inodorous and mixed to a high standard by the addition of salts of ammonia, is offered for sale by the LODI MANUFACTURING CO., is cheaper than guano, superphosphate of lime, or any fertilizer in the market. It is adapted to any crop. Has been used with signal success upon Summer crops, such as cabbages, turnips, buckwheat, and as a dressing to corn at the last hoeing. Also upon Winter grain. Packed in barrels of about 250 lbs. It will be delivered on board of vessel or railroad in the City, free of charge for package or cartage, at the rate of $20 per ton. A circular, with further information will be forwarded to any one applying for the same. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture; and the present unwavering competition with the best of foreign dealers, one with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of the Paint which will be found to recommend itself, for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 88 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—HENRY AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, No. 163 Washington-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, COMPRISING A DOCK AND SLIP ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, AND CITY LOTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer. JAS. S. NEVIUS, Counsel.—Pursuant to a final decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, the subscriber, Trustee of the Newark Dock Association, will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, June [illegible], at 12 o'clock, noon, at the city of Newark, upon the premises, all that certain Dock lying between the Morris Canal and Passaic River, [illegible] bounded on the westerly side by the Morris Canal Dock, and on the westerly side by the Dock of James N. Quimby, now in possession of [illegible] [illegible] feet in length on said River. Also, the Slip upon the said River, adjoining the Dock of the said Quimby on the westerly side thereof, being about 81 feet in breadth [illegible] and about 15 feet in breadth in rear. Also, certain lots lying between the Morris Canal and Jersey-st. [illegible] the junction of said street and said Canal fronting on Jersey-st. [illegible] The property is mostly divided into lots of 25 feet in width, and will be sold in separate lots or parcels as laid down upon a Map thereof, which will be exhibited at the day of sale. Lithographic copies of said Map may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York; of NEVIUS & ROBISON, Counsellors at Law, No. 11 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; or at the office of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The Terms of Sale will be liberal—5 per cent and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and 20 per cent on the 1st of August, when the deeds will be delivered. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on Bond and Mortgage, payable in [illegible] years, in instalments, with interest.

CHARLES YATES, Trustee, No. 157 Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT GOTHIC DOUBLE COTTAGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE, WITH NEARLY FOUR ACRES OF RICH LAND ATTACHED.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that elegant new Gothic double villa, near the Railway Station at New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., lately erected by Paul J. Fish, Esq., for his own residence. The land fronts on Huguenot-st. [illegible] The house is built in the best manner by day's work, and arranged for two families, with separate entrances [illegible] There are commodious undercellars, with two furnaces, [illegible] and two kitchens with ranges and water. On next floor are two large drawing-rooms, two dining-rooms, with dumb waiters, two libraries, water closets, baths, butler's pantries, &c. On next floor, six bedrooms with spacious closets, and on the floor above several rooms, large and small. The house is finished with marble mantels, grates, speaking tubes and other conveniences, and the view of the Sound and country is extensive and unsurpassed. A coach-house, stables, wells of water, and trees are on the place, and the land is productive of strawberries, vegetables, and flowers, fruits and shrubbery. Until within a few weeks a professional gardener has had charge of the place. It is within three minutes' walk of the station. Persons can take the 9 A. M. train from Canal-st., and return by the 11.30 A. M. train from New-Rochelle. Terms liberal.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, June 8, executors' sale, by order of executors of the late JAMES THOMPSON, deceased, at 12 o'clock, at Nyack, opposite Tarrytown, a large piano factory with all the piano-fortes, veneered and unfinished, rosewood, satinwood, and other veneering, tools, machinery, &c., consisting of 6 rosewood piano-fortes, plain and round, 6¼ and 7 octave, a cave round corner rosewood and mahogany cases, 3 plain double round do., [illegible] carved do., 4 corner do., [illegible] small do., 3 sliding desks, [illegible] unfinished, [illegible] sets keys, 20 sets carved and plain legs, [illegible] packing cases, a large stock of various kinds of varnish, damper frame lifters, piano locks, large and small screws, metallic plates, finished sounding boards, machine mouldings, [illegible] sets veneered legs, cut out, upwards of 15,000 feet veneers, rosewood, mahogany, walnut, maple, satinwood, [illegible] veneers and other kinds, boards, maple, black walnut, mahogany, pine, ash, basswood, &c., hardware, wire, hammer leather, [illegible], all the tools, carpenters' benches, [illegible] and every other article used in a first class manufactory.

The sale will take place rain or shine.

The cars leave Chambers-st. for Tarrytown every half hour from 6 o'clock—cross in the ferryboat from Tarrytown every few minutes to Nyack.

Sale without any reserve whatever.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THE SALE AT THE PIANO MANUFACTORY at Nyack, [illegible] Co., advertised for FRIDAY, June 8, (this day,) is postponed until further notice.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—THIS DAY (Friday) at 11 o'clock, [illegible] postponed from yesterday in consequence of the storm, at No. [illegible], embracing the entire handsome furniture of the above house. The special attention of housekeepers and the trade is called to this sale, as the whole will be sold unreservedly, and comprises a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining room and basement furniture, and must be removed immediately from the premises. Consisting of splendid rosewood piano-forte, rich Wilton tapestry and Ingrain carpets, two superior sofa bedsteads, McGraw's patent; wardrobe, rosewood and mahogany bookcase, [illegible] covered in tapestry, with cushion backs; French plate oval mirrors, a number of oil paintings, rosewood marble-top etageres, reception and arm chairs, marble-top rosewood centre tables, marble-top corner etageres, full marble-top rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, tete-a-tetes, sofas, rosewood and mahogany chairs, rockers, lounges, shades and cornices, marble-top rosewood washstands, [illegible], French cottage bedsteads, with hair mattresses and feather beds, complete; dining and breakfast tables, silverware, cut glassware, rich china tea sets, crockery, stove and fixtures, oilcloth, stair carpets and rods, hall stand, and with a large quantity of other furniture. No postponement.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By S. BOGART, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, corner Frankfort and William sts., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, &c., comprising in part, mahogany, rosewood and black walnut carved back chairs, lounges, sofa tables, corner stands, book stands, mahogany and black walnut rocking and sofa chairs, black walnut and mahogany tables, bureaus, [illegible], looking glasses, [illegible], mahogany French and curled maple bedsteads, marble-top and other washstands, curled hair and husk mattresses, feather beds and pillows, girandoles, silver plated forks, spoons and knives, plated castors, glassware, &c., &c. This sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, being peremptory to the highest bidder.

Also, at 11 o'clock, gold lockets and daguerreotype cases.

W. THOMSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, the entire stock and fixtures of a dry goods, fancy goods, and millinery establishment.

EUGENE E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., peremptory sale of a large and varied stock of household furniture, comprising several splendid suites of rosewood parlor furniture covered in rich brocatelle, plush, &c.; also, beautiful mahogany suites, covered in hair cloth; a large assortment of sofas, chairs, tete-a-tete, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, library and secretary bookcases, rich gilt frame mirrors and oil paintings. In short, almost every article in the house-furnishing line. Also, on account of the Assignee, a large lot of beautiful English silver plated ware, comprising tea sets, castors, &c., to be sold without reserve. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock.—By STOVER & COOK, at their salesrooms, No. 3[illegible] Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, oak, mahogany and walnut drawing-room, parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, and house-keeping articles of every description. Purchasers from a distance can have their articles boxed on the premises at a reasonable charge. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in our sales room, No. 12 North William-st., a fine lot of furniture, gas fittings, &c., by virtue of a mortgage. At 11 o'clock, 87 splendid Canary birds, the last of the importation from Belgium, by order of M. Wreckage. Sale positive.

Saturday—Sale of the private stock choice wines, liquors, brandies, &c., in lots to suit families, for medicine, &c.; all the imported from 5 to 20 years ago.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEES' SALE ENGLISH SILVER PLATED WARE.—By FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, No. 79 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW at 11 o'clock. Sale positively without reference to cost, &c., as it closes the consignment, which amounted to $10,000 worth of ware of various kinds. Families are specially notified of this sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY—June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, at [illegible] Court-st., between Pacific and Amity sts., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1855, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., the whole main line of Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and the Western division of the Pennsylvania Canal from the Western terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water-power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Gov. of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

PEREMPTORY MORTGAGE SALE OF THE OWASCO WOOLEN FACTORY, AT AUBURN.—Under and by virtue of two judgments of foreclosure and sale, the subscriber will sell at public auction at the Western Exchange, in the city of Auburn, in the County of Cayuga, on TUESDAY, June 12, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that valuable real estate, mill property, water privileges, &c., known as the Owasco Woolen Factory, situated on the Owasco Outlet, in the city of Auburn, being the piece of ground, with all the water privilege, buildings and outhouses, lately owned by the Auburn Woolen Company, and being all the property recently conveyed by the Trustees of said Company to Samuel Harris and Stephen Wetmore, including all the machinery and fixtures of all kinds whatever, now in the mills lately belonging to said Woolen Company. All this valuable property will positively be sold as above to the highest bidder.—Dated Auburn, June 4, 1855.

THEODORE M. POMEROY, Referee.

PEASES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 31 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left for sale with us. Loans negotiated.

SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL CO.—[illegible] hereby given, that on the 15th day of May, 1855, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, [illegible] hundred and eighty shares of the Saint Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, pledged or hypothecated by THOMAS DYER, will be sold at public auction. The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, June 12, at same hour and place.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of elegant suites of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm and parlor chairs, [illegible] in velvet, crimson, plush and [illegible], rosewood and mahogany marble top centre tables, rosewood etageres, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, oil paintings, rich window curtains and cornices, lace window curtains, mirrors, pier glasses, extension tables, dining tables, mahogany breakfast tables, China glass ware, mantle clocks and ornaments, chandeliers, &c.; [illegible], rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, mattresses, hair do., feather beds, pillows and bolsters, dressing bureaus, marble top washstands, bed tables, chairs, toilet sets, stoves, rugs, &c.; Brussels stair carpet, brass stair rods, parlor door mats.

Also, a quantity of hair and husk mattresses, feather beds, black walnut bedsteads, all of superior kind and entirely new, being the stock of a manufacturer about removing.

Also, a large invoice of ebony canes, mounted in silver, German do. and gold.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY N. B. WOOLLEY & CO.—Will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large assortment of plain and elegant furniture, consisting of one rosewood [illegible] octave piano-forte, one Boudoir do., made by celebrated Boston makers and cost $375, one splendid organ, in use only a short time and must be sold at a great sacrifice; also, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, parlor and dining room chairs, rosewood, mahogany, and plain wood, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, &c., washstands with and without marble tops, dining and tea tables, mahogany French bedsteads, curled hair mattresses and paillasses, enameled suit marble tops, 10 pieces, iron safe, refrigerators, oil paintings, an invoice of clocks, mirrors, oval do., and a large collection of choice china. This is a rare chance for amateurs to purchase. Silver plated and glass ware. All to be sold without reserve. Catalogues ready.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—Store No. 210 Broadway.

MORTGAGE AND SHERIFF'S SALE.—Of that well-known and popular restaurant, Florence Saloon, Nos. 2[illegible] and 2[illegible] Broadway, corner of Park-place and Broadway, on FRIDAY, June 8, 1855, at 10 A. M., consisting of bar counters and fixtures, pier glasses and mirrors, very large; tables, curtains, decanters, goblets, tumblers, knives, forks, spoons, crockery ware, all cloths, linen, marble slabs, copper and iron kitchen utensils, steam boilers and pumps, steam tables, guages, &c.; porter and ale in wood and glass, champagne, claret, Rhine and other wines; Sherry, Madeira and Port in wood and glass; brandies, gin, whisky, &c.; lease, fixtures, &c., together with lease of premises.

W. S. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, FURNITURE, NAILS, CLARET, PISTOLS, BUGGY WAGON—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 67 Dey-st., corner Greenwich-st., vest patterns, cigars, teas, sugars, buckwheat flour, prunes, currants, nuts, salad oil, cocoa, chocolate, tobacco, liquors, saws, files, chisels, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, mirrors, &c.

MEDICAL.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE—OR, NATURE'S INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC—For the Prevention and Cure of INTERMITTENT AND REMITTENT FEVERS, FEVER AND AGUE, CHILLS AND FEVER, DUMB AGUE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NIGHT SWEATS, and all other forms of disease which have a common origin in MALARIA or MIASMA. This subtle atmospheric poison which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists,—North, South, East or West,—and will everywhere yield to this newly discovered antidote, which is claimed to be the GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE EVER MADE.

This specific is as harmless that it may be taken by persons of every age, sex or condition, and it will not substitute for one disease others still worse, as is too often the result in the treatment by Quinine, Mercury, Arsenic, and other poisonous or deleterious drugs, not a particle of any of which is admitted into this preparation.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from the use of this NATURAL ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

It will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague, or Bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have ANOTHER CHILL, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all distressing results of Bilious or Ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, &c. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Finally, its use will banish Fever and Ague from families, and all classes. Farmers and all laboring men by adopting it as a preventive, will be free from Ague or Bilious attacks in that season of the year which, while it is the most sickly, is the most valuable one to them.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more.

Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle.

Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

GENERAL AGENTS—C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and C. H. RING, New-York; F. B. WINTER, Baltimore; WEEKS & POTTER, Boston; J. D. YERRINGTON, Chicago; GREENE & BUTTON, Milwaukee; HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO., Augusta, Ga.; ED. S. WHEATON, St. Louis, and for sale by medicine dealers generally.

YE SHAKERS READ!!!

One of the many testimonials received almost daily in favor of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which has never failed!

LEWISBURG, Union Co., Pa., May 2, 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—Dear Sir: The box of medicine you sent me was duly received on the 11th of April, and I hand you herewith receipt for the same.

I have sold about one-half of it, and so far the people who have used it are satisfied that it has cured them. It has certainly stopped the Ague in every one who has used it, and six of the cases were of long standing. My sister, who has had it for five or six years back, and could never get it stopped, except by quinine, and that only as long as she would take it, is now, I think, entirely cured by your remedy.

If it thus continues to keep off the Ague, as I think it will, you may expect from me large orders.

I am, Sir, yours very truly, C. B. McGINLY.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

NO FICTION.—AN APPEAL TO THE CANDID.—Dr. L. B. WRIGHT'S SCROFULOUS ANTIDOTE is the only medicine ever discovered that may be relied on for the cure of consumption and all other scrofulous diseases. It has performed more wonderful cures than all other medicines offered to the public. This medicine to the afflicted may be hailed as good news. Unlike other medicines it will not deceive your most sanguine expectations. Also, Dr. WRIGHT'S LIQUID CATHARTIC, or FAMILY PHYSIC. A complete revolution in medicine. This physic is destined to do away with all other purgatives now in use. It is perfectly pleasant to the taste. Children, as well as adults, take it with pleasure. It operates thoroughly yet gently; produces neither nausea nor griping; is the cheapest physic in use, and is truly and honestly the best bilious and alterative pill [illegible]. It is a perfect regulator of the stomach and bowels, and will not leave the bowels costive. As a worm medicine it is unequaled. No family should be without it. Sold wholesale and retail at No. [illegible] Broadway, and at the principal drug stores throughout the United States.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

A SPLENDID MANE AND TAIL.—Mr. G. Post Davis, of New-Rochelle, called to inform Dr. KELLINGER, at his residence in Yonkers, of the fact of raising the mane and tail of one of his fine pair of carriage horses, which had fallen entirely out, and had been for many months; this was one of a very fast pair, and was very handsome; they were afterwards sold for $1,000. See the importance of a few dollars being laid out in this invaluable fluid; as these splendid animals stood they could not be sold, and were a heavy bill of expense to their owner. Sold in large bottles at 25 cents; $4 50 a dozen, at No. 2[illegible] Greenwich-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; leaving the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 12 Duane-st., may be consulted [illegible] diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy [illegible] as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest [illegible] N. B.—Dr. C. is a graduate of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother are fully described, with the [illegible] mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some, whose lives are hazarded during such times will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume! It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House; No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH FOCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

DOCTOR GREEN'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—In placing this medicine before the public as an infallible remedy, the inventor does it with the most implicit confidence as to its results, having used it in his private practice for the last ten years without having to record a single case of failure. The want of a remedy of this nature has long been felt, as the diseases for which it is adapted are becoming more prevalent each succeeding year, and also more difficult to master, as cases are of daily occurrence where the known remedies are almost useless. Another great feature in this remedy is, the small quantity required and the freedom from unpleasant effects, which those only can appreciate who have been drugged to repletion with most nauseous mixtures, accompanied by headaches and other ill feelings, rendering the remedy worse than the disease. In using this medicine the patient is not called upon to refrain from his daily avocations; the only caution needful being abstinence of beer and cold, with due observance of diet. It can be given to the tenderest infant or the strongest man with the same result, thereby proving its adaptation to the most varied forms of the disease. Being a Homeopathic remedy, it may be looked upon by many who do not believe in that theory, as visionary. Of such we would invite a single trial, assuring them that they will be surprised with the result, and to his Homeopathic friends the inventor recommends it as one of the greatest triumphs of the science.

Wholesale and retail by the proprietors, GREEN & WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown, N. J. Also, by Druggists in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Union.

REFERENCES—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway; FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 18 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the new Paris and London treatment of [illegible]. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 321 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—282 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 130 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 243 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

SUMMER RETREATS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL—(Formerly Comstock House,) AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.—This Hotel, situated upon the eminence overlooking the valley of the Genesee, and near the celebrated medicinal springs of Avon, has been purchased of O. Comstock, the former proprietor, by the undersigned, who have thoroughly refitted and furnished the same, and prepared it for the reception of guests. It has been much enlarged and improved, and will now accommodate 300 persons. Many improvements have been made to render it pleasant and agreeable to invalids or those who desire to spend the Summer months in a quiet, healthy, and romantic watering place. It is accessible from all points by railroad, being only a few rods from the Buffalo, Corning and New-York and Genesee Valley, and four miles from the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad depots. We would be pleased to receive the visits of the former patrons of the Hotel, and all who desire to visit Avon Springs. An omnibus will be in attendance at the depots to convey guests to the hotel, and they will be conveyed to and from the Springs without additional charge.

WM. VAN ZANDT, F. D. HILLMAN.

Avon Springs, June 1, 1855.

OCEANIC HOUSE, CONEY ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN—BOARD REDUCED.—The advantages of sea bathing on the finest beach in the world, it being within eight miles of the Union, Centreville and National Race Courses. The delightful drives in its vicinity are unsurpassed; its easy access to the City of New-York—stages leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, hourly; the beauty of its location, commanding a fine view of Staten Island, the Bay, the Highlands of Neversink, and the surrounding country, render it a healthy and delightful retreat. The accommodations of the hotel are unsurpassed, and the table furnished with the best the market affords.

ALBERT ROGERS, Agent.

GETTY HOUSE—Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.—BUCKLIN & DUSENBURY, Proprietors.—The above house is now open for families and gentlemen doing business in the City. The distance is 17 miles from the City, on the Hudson River, with which communication is had by Hudson River Railroad and steamboats almost hourly, making it one of the finest resorts out of New-York.

ROBERT L. BUCKLIN, EDWARD A. DUSENBURY.

NATIONAL HOTEL—RICHFIELD, SULPHUR SPRINGS, Otsego County, N. Y.—This hotel is now open for the season. It has just been newly fitted up, and offers peculiar advantages to families anxious to escape the great watering places. The Springs have a high reputation in many diseases, and are situated in the midst of a beautiful rural district, near the line of the New-York Central Railroad. Passengers will leave the cars at Herkimer, where they will find conveyances for the Springs.

B. CANEY, Jr., Proprietor.

HIGHBRIDGE HOTEL—BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER.—The above hotel, having been enlarged, repainted, furnished, &c., is now prepared to receive boarders for the Summer season. The beauty of its location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. Its elevated position and the easy access to the City, render it a healthy and desirable retreat.

A COMPLETE SUMMER HOME—On the Hudson River Railroad, near New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, with rooms in single and double suites. Scenery magnificent. Water soft. Fruits of all kinds abundant, and every means of comfort. Apply for circulars at No. 308 Broadway. A personal interview on Saturday, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—Is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The above Hotel is pleasantly located in the most convenient part of Paterson, being but five minutes' walk from the Falls and Railroad Dépôt. Gentlemen wishing rooms for their families during the Summer months will be accommodated on very reasonable terms. S. W. LUSE.

SUMMER RETREATS.—KELLINGER'S MANSION HOUSE is open for the season. Transient parties, large or small, can be accommodated at the shortest notice. The rush to consult Dr. K. is perfectly incredible. Parties can enjoy this delightful trip—get a good dinner, and be presented with a family bottle of Liniment for $1.

BATH HOTEL, SEA-SIDE.—A delightful Summer residence on the ocean shore of Long Island, six miles from Brooklyn—now open for the reception of permanent boarders for the season. Meals and refreshments at all hours for transient guests. B. RATHBUN, Agent.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

MOUNT PAVILION ON STATEN ISLAND—At Quarantine landing, is now open for the reception of visitors; a few rooms to let in the house, and the cottage adjoining, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises to J. P. BENJAMIN, Proprietor.

SANDS-STREET HOUSE—No. 12 Sands-st., Brooklyn, will be opened on and after the 8th, as a Family Hotel. Rooms let, with or without board, as low at any well-conducted house in Brooklyn. The house has been fitted up regardless of cost. The cars pass the door.

PAVILION—NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This establishment is now fully opened for the reception of boarders. Parties wishing to secure apartments can make application on the premises or at No. 325 Broadway.

F. BLANCARD.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION AND REMOVAL.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of THOS. N. DALE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOS. N. DALE alone is authorized to settle the affairs and sign in liquidation for the late concern, and has removed to No. 18 Warren-st.

THOS. N. DALE, JOHN D. CAMP, EDWD. HILLYER, GEORGE RICHMOND.

THOS. N. DALE has this day formed a copartnership with GEORGE RICHMOND, under the firm of THOS. N. DALE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm at No. 18 Warren-st. THOS. N. DALE, GEORGE RICHMOND.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of G. W. COTTRELL & Co., Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 36 Cornhill, Boston, this day expires by its own limitation. All business will be settled by G. W. COTTRELL, at the store of the late firm.

G. W. COTTRELL, Boston. THOMAS W. STRONG, New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1855.

The business will be continued by G. W. COTTRELL as heretofore, at No. 36 Cornhill, Boston.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE [illegible] the affairs, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr. CHAS. LOEKLE.

NEW-YORK, [illegible] 1855.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between FREEMAN HISCOX and JAMES DEVOE, doing business [illegible] under the name and firm of HISCOX & DEVOE, is hereby dissolved. FREEMAN HISCOX, No. 1[illegible] Avenue B.

NEW-YORK, May [illegible], 1855.

RAILROADS.

GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN ROUTE TO CHICAGO AND SAULT ST. MARY THROUGH CANADA via ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD.—Passengers leaving New-York on the mornings of WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, by Express Trains of New-York and Erie, Syracuse and Binghamton, or by Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads, to Syracuse, and thence to Oswego by Railroad, will reach Toronto by steamers CHAMPION or MAYFLOWER early next morning, and proceed immediately, via the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway to Collingwood, on Lake Huron, where they will take passage at noon of the second day, on one of the magnificent low pressure steamers KEYSTONE STATE, LADY ELGIN, NIAGARA, QUEEN CITY, or LOUISIANA, which form the tri-weekly connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and principal Lake Michigan Ports, arriving at Chicago in less than eighty hours after leaving New-York. This route presents unequaled facilities and attractions to travelers, the night travel on the entire line being performed on steamboats luxuriously furnished, and the daylight passed amid the beautiful scenery of the Great Lakes, embracing the Straits of Mackinaw, the Sault St. Marie, and the Clouds Mountains and Million Islands of the Georgian Bay.

The rates of FIRST CLASS FARE embrace meals and berths on board the steamers on Lake Ontario and on Lakes Huron and Michigan, and travelers will find the route far less fatiguing, more expeditious, and cheaper than any other.

Passengers for Sault St. Mary and points on Lake Superior, will leave New-York on the morning of Monday, and proceed as before mentioned to Collingwood, when they will take steamer for Sault St. Mary, reaching that point in less than sixty hours from New-York. Passengers may also proceed by way of Buffalo, Rochester and Suspension Bridge, or by Cape Vincent to Toronto, and thence as designated herein.

For through tickets apply at the several offices of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the present. Other arrangements for procuring through tickets will be announced in a few days.

Distance to Green Bay, Mackinaw, and Sault St. Mary, several hundred miles less than any other route; and $4 to $6 cheaper.

A. BRUNELL, Supt. Ont. Sim. & Hur. Railroad, Toronto.

The attention of shippers of freight is invited to this route as uniting economy with expedition. For information relative to freight, apply to

F. S. LITTLEJOHN, No. 100 Broad-st.
CLARK & ROBB, No. 113 Broad-st.
S. HARVEY, No. 117 Broad-st.
J. GILBERT, No. 17 Coenties-slip.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M.; Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 3:30, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is as much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 9 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaves on arrival of steamers from Buffalo at 3:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 8 P. M., Cincinnati 5 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK FOR BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M.—leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M. and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Western Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW ROUTE FROM CLEVELAND TO CINCINNATI—SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Via Cleveland and Toledo Railroad to Clyde, thence by Mad River and Lake Erie and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads—Three Daily Trains—No change of Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati—On and after MONDAY, May 7, Trains will leave Depot of Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, Cleveland, on arrival of Trains of Lake Shore Railroad from Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, as follows:—

FIRST TRAIN—LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leave Cleveland 6:10 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 1:45 P. M.; and Cincinnati 3:30 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS—Leave Cleveland 9 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 6 P. M.; and Cincinnati 8:20 P. M. Change Cars at Sandusky.

THIRD TRAIN—FREIGHT TRAIN—Leave Cleveland 3:50 P. M.; arrive at Dayton 5 A. M., and Cincinnati 7 A. M.

This Route passes through Grafton, Norwalk, Clyde, Tiffin, Forest, Carey, Bellefontaine, Urbana, Springfield, Dayton and Hamilton. Baggage checked from Buffalo to Cincinnati. For through Tickets, apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of New-York and Erie Railroad, New-York Central Railroad, and Hudson River Railroad. H. C. AMES, Sup. C. H. & D. R. R.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market-slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy, thence by cars to way-places and Camden; fare $2.25. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1.50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1.75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 [illegible] and 4 P. M., second class [illegible] stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington [illegible] P. M.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. [illegible] Poughkeepsie Passenger, 7 A. M. [illegible] Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30, 7 and 8 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. The Tarrytown and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL, AND OGDENSBURG—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz., 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 6:30; Montreal, 11 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 5 A. M. and 12 M., Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5.45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 8 [illegible]. Lodge and proceed North at [illegible] morning.

I. V. BAKER, Sup. [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information [illegible] either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, June 6.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, June 20.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, July 18.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon $120
In first cabin, lower saloon 110
In second cabin 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail July 14.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, Capt. E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, June 2[illegible], at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin $120
Price of passage, second cabin 75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 2[illegible]. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 5[illegible] Broadway. N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on THURSDAY, June 7, and sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, from pier at foot of Robinson-st., North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile, consigned to our agents in New-Orleans, James Conboly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, June 25.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT, (late Eatontown Landing.)—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York. June.			Leave Ocean Port. June.		
1—Friday	3	P. M.	1—Friday	4	P. M.
2—Saturday	4	P. M.	4—Monday	6	A. M.
5—Tuesday	7	A. M.	5—Tuesday	11½	A. M.
6—Wednesday	8	A. M.	6—Wednesday	12½	P. M.
7—Thursday	8½	A. M.	7—Thursday	1	P. M.
8—Friday	9½	A. M.	8—Friday	2	P. M.
9—Saturday	3	P. M.	10—Sunday	3	P. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

JUNE, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK, will run from Jay-st. Pier, N. R., (first dock above the Erie Railroad,) as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Tuesday, June 5	7	A. M.	Tuesday, June 5	11	A. M.
Wednesday, June 6	8	A. M.	Wednesday, June 6	12	M.
Thursday, June 7	9	A. M.	Thursday, June 7	1	P. M.
Friday, June 8	10	A. M.	Friday, June 8	1	P. M.
Saturday, June 9	12	M.	Saturday, June 9	3½	P. M.
Sunday, June 10	8	A. M.	Sunday, June 10	4	P. M.
Monday, June 11	1	P. M.	Monday, June 11	5	P. M.

P. HAIGHT'S line of Stages, for Squan, connects with this boat.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.—The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after Saturday, June 2, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Peer, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for Sag Harbor, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M., landing at Greenport, Orient Point, and Northport both ways. Fare to and from Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point, $1 50. Northport, 50 cts. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

THE SAFE AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, being in complete order, can be chartered for excursions, and being the longest and most elegant steamer in the business, having a large dancing saloon, with state rooms adjoining, with every other convenience requisite for comfort or pleasure, offers rare inducements for parties wishing a pleasant excursion. For further particulars apply to L. H. GROVER, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1, leaving New-York as follows:

Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.
Pier foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.
Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

Leaving Coney Island last trip at 6 P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. pier daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.; returning leaves Keyport at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare 25 cents. Persons desirous of visiting one of the most healthy bathing places in the vicinity of New-York, can find it at Keyport, with good hotels; and business men can be in New-York from 9½ o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. [illegible], leaves Pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at [illegible] o'clock; returning, leaves Rondout every morning at [illegible] o'clock, making all the above landings.

FOR KEYPORT, PORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, and MIDDLETOWN POINT.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. daily, (except Saturday and Sunday,) at [illegible] o'clock. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at [illegible] o'clock P. M., and Union at 4 P. M.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—An elegant first-class STEAMER, splendidly furnished, with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. [illegible] West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For [illegible] vision, with which both near and distant objects [illegible] Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN LYON and STEWART B. HAFF, Plaintiffs, against EDWARD LOCQUET, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents, with interest on [illegible] from the 10th day of May, 1851, and on [illegible] from the first of May, 1851, and on [illegible] from the [illegible] of May, 1852, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 8, 1855.

E. B. L'AMOUREUX, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 10th day of May, 1855. E. B. L'AMOUREUX, my11-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—PHILIP J. FORRESTER against FREDERICK W. WALKER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To FREDERICK W. WALKER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 21 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty-four cents, with interest from the 20th day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 18, 1855. [illegible]

GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the estate of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. [illegible] Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated April 4, 1855.

JOHN HALSEY, WILLIAM HALSEY, } Executors.
ap6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES WALTERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Esq., No. 2 Front-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated March 12, 1855.

HENRY WALTERS, FREELOVE WALTERS, } Executors.
mh15-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate for the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND S. WILLETTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1855.

ISAAC WILLETS, ARABELLA WILLETS, Administrators.
mh29-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators at the residence of Charles Wood, No. 2[illegible] Pearl-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated, Feb. 28, 1855.

CHARLES WOOD, JONATHAN WOOD, } Administrators.
mh2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN G. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

BARRENDEN BROUGHTON, CHARLES A. NICHOLS, } Adm'rs.
d14-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SHERMAN C. MALLARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of Robert Mallary, No. [illegible] Avenue C., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next. Dated March 12, 1855.

JUDAH MALLARY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Abner Sanford, at his residence, No. [illegible] Amity-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of December, 1854.

ANNIE SANFORD, WILLIAM E. JONES, Administrators.
d22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. BOWLAND, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

HENRIETTA M. BOWLAND, HENRY BOWLAND, Administrators.
d12-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES B. DICKSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of F. V. S. STANTON, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated June 6, 1855.

HELEN S. DICKSON, Administratrix.
je8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 191 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1855. [M-law6mF*] HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of A. Reading, No. 2[illegible] Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1855.

JAMES FLOY, RICH. A. READING, } Executors.
JAMES DAVIS,
ja12-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BELL ABRAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] West 2[illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1[illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1854.

JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.
d15-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James G. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, French's Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1855.

JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.
mh6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1855.

G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.
je1-law6mF*

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 4 o'clock P. M.; will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway. No freight taken for Petersburg.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, June 9, from pier No. 4 N. R., at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills lading signed on board.

For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $35; to Pilatka, $38.

The steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 13.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL.—500 tons afloat from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Collieries; suitable for furnaces, ranges and large stoves; warranted free of impurity and no clinkers. Also, pea, dust, Lehigh red ash, and Schuylkill, delivered at lowest rates, and all kinds at a corresponding reduction if from boats. THOS. DYER, [illegible]-st., Yard and Office, Nos. 117 and 119 [illegible]-st.

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard in [illegible]-st., near the junction of Broadway and Seventh-av., where I offer for sale at the lowest prices, all the varieties of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. J. L. WORTH.

COAL.—I am delivering best red ash at $[illegible], well screened. Quantities of 5 tons and over at [illegible] PETER CLINTON, corner 21st-st. and [illegible] av., and No. 1[illegible] Duane-st.

PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the proprietor, WM. BLAKE.

HENRY WALDRON—At the old stand, No. 1[illegible] Front-st., corner of Burling-slip, New-York, has always on hand for City and country trade a full supply of white lead, zinc, window glass, &c., &c. The most approved brands of French and American zinc paints, English white lead, &c., &c.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—You can get the well established, with all the various sizes [illegible] cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO., for sale at the Stationer's store of [illegible] No. 3 [illegible]-st., opposite the Astor House.

New-York Daily Times

BARNUM'S BABY SHOW.

THE THIRD DAY, AND ANOTHER JAM.

ADDITIONAL PRIZES.

MRS. LYDIA M. FOWLER'S SPEECH

The rain we had hoped would so dampen the spirits of the people that there would not be so terrible a crowd at BARNUM's yesterday as on Wednesday, but the desires of the people to be present seem to have started up fresher under the influence of the shower, like young radishes in their beds. Early in the morning the crowd began to gather, and the Museum was *full* at the hour of opening for the show proper, but by the aid of the police and a determination well stuck to not to sell a ticket after the house was full, the crowd about the door was most of the time as bad as it was within.

At the hottest of the press from without, say at half past two, BARNUM stood at the door and waved them off. "Your money looks tempting," said he; "your quarters are just what I want, but you can't come in till to-morrow *anyhow*." "Oh! let us in; we've come two hundred miles by stage to get here," said a very old lady in iron-rimmed specs; let me in Mr. BARNUM." "My good lady," replied the showman, "you'd faint in two minutes; it can't be done." And it couldn't.

The Committee on Awards had not a specially enviable job, but they did it up with marvelous patience and very satisfactorily. When they had looked at all the samples, they set aside the most charming of them—say a dozen. These they took into a private room, and their merits and demerits were discussed very much as the Septuagint translators discussed the accuracy of each translation offered. One after another was cast out as it was rejected, and in more than one instance the resort was necessary to the lottery to settle conflicting claims.

The raised dais, at the end of the room on the third floor, covered with a canopy, and otherwise adorned and made generally attractive, was besieged during the day, by a large and excited crowd. For there were the prize babies. Prize baby Master CHARLES ORLANDO SCOTT, who gained the $100 premium, and the two prize babies, under one year old, who gained $50 each for as many pounds avoirdupois as were consistent with beauty of feature and no unreasonable or unsymmetrical development of body. They certainly were beautiful plump little dumplings. Also on this platform was Miss FRANCES TURNER, Councilman WILD's prize protegé—a very beautiful child. The gentleman who expounded the merits of these children to the audience, said that she was the most beautiful young lady in the United States, and really we are not prepared to dispute his assertion (always with the exception of our own and your little flock at home.) Master SCOTT, he said, was a child of Uncle Sam—a native American, and New-Yorker at that—who would make himself felt at the polls when he got old enough to vote. The dumplings under one year old were also Sam's children—one of them a Long Islander—and would influence the polls in their own fashion, being little ladies and not able to vote themselves. Considering that this gentleman made the same speech once every five minutes for four hours, he got through his task very well, and when three o'clock had arrived, he was not so hoarse as might have been expected.

In the days of the Crystal Palace we used to set down the number of visitors daily; so here is the number of "full tickets" sold for the past three days—premising that we mean by a "full ticket" just as many as a quarter buys, be it one or two—so that the number of tickets shows several hundred less than the number of visitors would have done—as follows:

Tuesday—the full tickets were	11,867
Wednesday	17,940
Thursday	14,368
Total	44,175

which, at twenty-five cents a ticket, give Mr. BARNUM thus far for the receipts of this "pretty little business," $11,044!

As we have said, the sale of tickets had to be suspended three times, the Museum being too crowded to contain more people without incommoding them. And it was "jolly" to stand by the outer door when the suspension was announced, and see how the hundreds that had come from Jersey, and Long Island, and old Connecticut, and from every State that the Know-Nothings have ever visited,—to see how they took it, and hear how oaths ripped, tore, and said they wouldn't take it; and how the red-hot policemen fervently invoked a ripping good shower to scatter the press. But we can't describe all that—the "press" upon our columns being even greater than that before the Museum door at 2½ P. M.

In order to accommodate the many who have hitherto been unable to obtain admission, the Baby Show will continue open all this week—that is to say, one day longer than at first advertised. Now let Councilman WILD send down fresh supplies of candy. If candy is bad for teeth, we venture that the floor of the Statuary Hall will be strewn with the shed teeth of the innocents by the end of the last day—for it is only candy that keeps down their cries if the crowds press in henceforth as they have done.

The premiums awarded yesterday were as follows:

TO CHILDREN UNDER THREE YEARS OF AGE.

First Premium—$50—To child No. 4, W. TOTTEN LEACH, of Jamaica, L. I., a beautiful boy, born June 15, 1853.

Second Premium—Child No. 18, Miss TWAY, 3 years old next May.

Third Premium—Child No. 93, CHARLES WILMOT SHANNON.

Discretionary Premium—EDWARD GOLDEN, Thirty-seventh-street, 17 months old.

Discretionary Premium—IDA HALLER, No. 215 Grand-street.

Discretionary Premium—WILLIE DAVIS BLACKALL, No. 52 Moulton-street.

Discretionary Premium—No. 23, HORACE NORMAN SHIRREN, New-York City.

Discretionary Premium—No. 44, CHARLOTTE AMANDA DOTY, New-York City.

Discretionary Premium—No. 67, Master MORTIMER, Brooklyn.

Discretionary Premium—No. 74, JOHN H. H. HERRING, West Twenty-fourth-street.

Discretionary Premium—No. 71, S. S. BROWN, Harlem, (boy.)

Discretionary Premium—No. 94, (boy,) RICHARDSON GRAY.

Discretionary Premium—No. 9, (boy,) FRANKLIN PIERCE MAPES, Brooklyn.

Discretionary Premium—No. 18, Master PILSON, No. 10 Grand-street.

Discretionary Premium—No. 3, Master FURMAN.

Discretionary Premium—No. 45, JOHN J. KELLY.

Discretionary Premium—No. 78, Master GOLDIN.

TO CHILDREN FROM THREE TO FIVE YEARS.

First Premium—$50—To child No. 48, JOHN HALEY CHATTERSON, (four years old last January,) No. 36 [illegible]-street.

Second Premium—Child No. 41, Miss ELLA HAMILTON COWLES, New-Haven, Conn.

Third Premium—Child No. 57, Miss AUGUSTA BOND, No. 76 Suffolk-street.

Discretionary Premium—No. 68, IDA BIRDSALL, Hoboken.

Discretionary Premium—No. 63, LEVI DISBROW, New-York City.

Discretionary Premium—No. 73, HENRIETTA MELVINA KEATS, New-York City.

Discretionary Premium—No. 26, Master GOODWIN, Brooklyn.

Discretionary Premium—No. 66, Master CROSBY, Jersey City.

Discretionary Premium—No. 18, ALBERT RICHARDSON, New-York.

Discretionary Premium—No. 51, Miss ANNIE MARY [illegible], Hoboken.

Discretionary Premium—No. 14, Miss PORTER, New-York City.

Discretionary Premium—No. 67, BRIDGET W. DAVENPORT, New-York City.

Besides the above, numerous Diplomas were awarded to babies holding various numbers. The Diplomas can be obtained at the Museum any time after the 15th inst.

At 3 o'clock Mrs. FOWLER delivered an address in the lecture-room. She was introduced by Mr. BARNUM, with a few preliminary remarks, in which he defended his position in the getting up of the Baby Show. He insisted that it was not only a beautiful and novel exhibition, but that its results will prove highly important in a physiological point of view, which remains to be seen.

DIGEST OF MRS. LYDIA F. FOWLER'S ADDRESS.

MRS. FOWLER, who is a pretty woman, arose and said:

"The subject of my lecture is: 'Our children, their character, when, where and how formed! The good influences we may expect from this National Baby Show! Objections answered!'"

"We live in deeds, not years; in *thoughts*, not breaths;
In *feelings*, not in figures on a dial;
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best." [*Bailey.*

"But the child's sob curseth deeper in the silence
Than the strong man in his wrath." [*E. B. Browning.*

In the consideration of my subject, I feel more embarrassment than when I ordinarily speak on physiological science, for I know, alas, experimentally, that woman, "*per se*," in and of herself, independent of man, has no character. She cannot, in the dignity of her womanhood, develop all the talents which God has given to her, maintain an identity of her own, and model a character for herself *ad libitum*, and I seem to hear the vibrations of hearts around me, proclaiming that it is an absurdity for a woman to speak on the theme, unless it be done in a subjective manner. But for the present hour, let us presuppose that we are all children of the self-same God, human beings, heirs of a common heritage, and lay aside the castes of prejudices against sex, which have grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength, those that have deeply furrowed the convolutions of the brain, as the dashing waves of many centuries have indented the flinty rock-bound shore.

Here Mrs. FOWLER entered upon a discussion of the question—*Where is character formed? Where does it commence, and what influences produce it?* We see, said she, three distinct institutions, where the immediate and remote tendencies are to develop character, viz: THE FAMILY, the SCHOOL, the STREET. We see a little bud, the germ of beauty, fragrance and loveliness is folded 'neath its petals. A child may pluck it ruthlessly from the stem, tread it under his foot, and merge its separate existence by a process of metamorphosis or floral metempsychosis into the material world. A cold blast may nip its tiny branches and break off its relations to the parent stem. It may not receive its quantum of nourishment, air and moisture, and thus its existence is early cut short.

These vicissitudes may occur at any time; still the gardener understands all the peculiarities of the incipient flower, and nurtures it tenderly. When the nights are cool and the east winds blow, he provides for its necessities, and feels amply compensated if he sees the expanding petals beautify and delight the beholder. How we love the little flower, with the finger-print of Divinity upon it! A little angel of beauty, it whispers to us of immortality, of a region of love and joy, unsullied by earth's cares, where perennial flowers bloom forever! It develops the ideal within us, and elevates our souls from the gross things.

A little child! The miniature man or woman! What a collection of bones, muscles, veins, arteries and brain! A creation never to be lost! An immortal soul, that with revolving orbs in space will never dim in brilliancy and power, coëxistent with the universe and its Creator. At first it is a mere bud—an instinctive animal, with seemingly no specific character to the eye of the disinterested beholder. "As much like any other child as two peas in a pod," say some, though I suppose every mother in the land would disclaim that assertion, and pronounce it a slander. Within its tiny delicate membranes are the element of the angel and the demon, each of which may be developed according to the influence which surround it.

Like the potter's clay, like the unchiseled marble, like the acorn destined to be the lordly oak in the forest, so were the minds of NERO and MELANCTHON, a bloody MARY and a JOSEPHINE, when they were fondled on their mother's lap. According to WEBSTER and to the testimony of every mother's heart, each little child has its own peculiarities, or the peculiar qualities impressed by nature. Every sheep recognizes the "bleat" of its own lamb, and every mother's heart instinctively knows the yearning cadences of its own loving ones.

How many have exclaimed, when they have seen a little grassy mound, What a blessed thing it was that a little spirit had flown; when they have seen the flowers blossom on the graves of little Willies and Eddies, What a whirlwind of tears, sighs, temptations and contaminations they had escaped!—as though they were a mere piece of flesh and blood, without considering that they were bound by an invisible and never-to-be-broken cord to some mother's heart; and though she may believe with the poet that

"The soul of origin divine
God's glorious image, freed from clay,
In Heaven's eternal sphere shall shine,
A star of day,"

and may, with the eye of faith, rend the veil and see her babe creeping on golden floors in the New-Jerusalem; yet will she grieve in bitterness of spirit, and forevermore have a dimness of vision. When the physical heart is organically diseased, no remedy will restore the part; when the cornea of the eye has been contused, no medication will heal the membrane. So if the family circle be broken in the mother's heart, there will ever be a vacant cell which no other child can ever fill.

"'Tis the work of many a dark hour and of many a prayer,
To bring the heart back from an infant gone."

I have seen the stern hearted father overwhelmed with grief as he smoothed the marble brow of a dead baby. I have known the stricken mother dig with her own hands the clay that covered the remains of her little ones.

Believing that effects follow causes, that infringed laws bring their penalties, is the basis of my interest in this exhibition.

An Irishwoman, with six children, was suddenly reduced to poverty by the death of her husband. A gentleman offered to take one of the children.

"Will you give me the baby?"

"Och, and isn't his eyes as bright as the stars, and don't his cheeks shine like the morning sun. O! it would tear my heartstrings to let *him* go, my baby with the graceful hair. No, I'll never part with my baby!"

"Give me Katy, then," (a sweet little girl of three summers.)

"Oh Katy, dear little Katy, I cannot give *her* up, for she twines her little arms so lovingly around my neck, and her curling hair falls on my bosom. O, I cannot spare my darling Katy. It would surely break my heart." "Well, give me Pat." "Ah, Pat, Pat, he is my little man, the very image of his father, he brings me chips and runs of errands, and is a deal of service to me. I cannot spare him; I'll work my fingers to the bone before I'll separate from my children. Every drop of blood shall leave my body before I'll give one up, even if you will fill my apron up with gold."

The *first institution* where character is formed is the family.

That is a beautiful theory, said she, that sound never dies, that when once a chord is struck, the waves and echoes are gathered up, till they swell in the orchestra of high heaven. The same is true with the mother's influence. A word or look may be trivial in themselves, but they form an impression on the mind of a child that will never be eradicated. Just so with her influence.

After discussing, at considerable length, the "family," "society" and the "street," as the "three institutions" which were exerting a shaping influence upon the destinies of American children, the speaker proceeded:

But this baby show, says the practical man and woman of the nineteenth century, what reference have the preceding remarks to it; what good suggestions can be drawn from it? Is it really a cattle show? Is BARNUM a benefactor to the race in thus bringing these beautiful specimens together, or the converse? The query, "*cui bono*"—what is the use? is always asked with regard almost to everything, except by a lady when she flounces her dresses, or a gentleman when he drinks champagne, and with some significance.

But this National Baby Show, asked the lady lecturer, what are its advantages? One of the most beatiful features in reforms and among reformers is, that people with the seed of truth embedded deep in the heart, will arrive at the same conclusion from different premises by different kinds of argumentation. Physicians of every creed have for their premise disease, for their conclusion health, and often spend their time in discussions about the *modus operandi* to be pursued to attain the *desideratum*. While they are discussing about tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum, and the world looks on in astonishment at the metaphysics of science, the patient dies.

In humanitarian reforms I would plead for the children's sake. I have but little hope that the present generation will achieve much more than to [illegible] the various reforms, *for* the leopard cannot change his spots.

From this subject the first deduction is that parents are responsible for the moral, physical and mental condition of their children. 2d, That the laws of development and hereditary descent are fixed, and that perfection in children is the result, in proportion as parents are qualified and comply with the laws of growth. That physical and mental stamina depends on the right observance of the laws of dietetics, of respiration, nutrition, exercise. That, as everybody says that the mother is the prime mover in exerting influence in the early years of childhood, therefore woman's education should be more thorough and scientific; that it should embrace at least a correct knowledge of the laws of life. But, says the objector, every mother will feed her baby on all sorts of things to make it fat, and thus we shall have an overgrown, sluggish race, as if fat babies was the *desideratum*.

To this objection, which has been raised by many in good faith, I would answer that if the mother were rightly versed in dietetics, she would know that an undue deposit of fat is caused by a check in the prespiration, by which the temperature of the body is greater, and consequently there is not the ordinary combustion of fat requisite at different periods. She will know that fat is more a disease than a mark of perfection, and that the more uniformly all the varied powers of the body and mind are developed without any excess, so will there be beauty and harmony in the operations of nature. "But," says the croaker, determined not to be pleased, "Mr. BARNUM had not this physiological design in his exhibition, but it was merely to collect and exhibit monstrosities." We answer to this charge, that if we should sift the motives of every action, no man, especially a business man, would wish to have the giftie gie others the power to see himself as a true mental mirror would reflect him. It would have been a truly surprising thing if Mr. BARNUM could have at first perfected all of his arrangements to suit the taste of the whole world and New-Jersey beside, and we must expect some mammouth affair connected with every movement of his. But if a beautiful flower be surrounded with rank weeds, if we pluck the weeds in season, the flower will retain its perfumed loveliness; let us remove the chaff and the wheat remains.

"But it seems so much like a cattle show, and we would not take our darling, pretty little broods from their home nests to exhibit them!"

Compare a sweet little baby to a little dove, a little lamb, even a little frolicking kitten, or to any pretty, tiny, graceful thing; but unless we speak scientifically, don't, I pray you, associate a precious child with anything gross and coarse. I have been much interested in comparative anatomy; have examined quantities of eyes, lungs, hearts and brains of calves and the lower animals, and find a striking resemblance between the anatomy of these organs and their corresponding ones in the human. So that I am perfectly willing, in this sense of the term, to assert that this is an anatomical cattle show, but we have just as much reason to say that the five hundred school children who visited the Crystal Palace a few days since were a cattle show, as the hundred beautiful babies here exhibited.

"But the world will laugh, and will censure those who commit themselves to such an undertaking."

Among the Athenians there was a custom which they called ostracism, from *ostrakon*, a shell, on which votes were written. There the people had assembled. Each citizen wrote on a shell the name of the person most obnoxious to him, without naming the cause, carried it to a certain part of the market, a place fixed for this purpose, and there deposited it. When these shells were numbered by the archons, if they did not amount to 6,000, the ostracism was void. If they amounted to this number, the archons laid every name by itself, pronounced him whose name was written by the major part banished for ten years. Thus many eminent citizens suffered from the ingratitude or spleen of the Athenians. ARCHILOCHUS, a poet, was banished from Sparta for writing an epigram, in which he jestingly related the loss of his shield.

We may apply this to our own times. There are some persons who always assimilate what is ugly and evil from the same moral circumstances which supply food and beautiful results, the fragrance of celestial flowers to the daily life of others. So I would say, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, if there are those who can draw evil suggestions from this exhibition, it will be because it is in unison with their own natures. Two travelers may journey together: the one will only see rank weeds in the pathway, while the other will find sunbeams, flowers and happiness, because the fount or reservoir is in himself, for no spring can rise higher than its source.

An Italian artist has said, that "every human being carves the marble for his tomb by his life deeds, and makes indelible impressions on posterity by his most careless expressions." As for myself, I ask no nobler epitaph than that "she loved flowers and little children, and contributed her mite of influence to induce mothers to lead a holy life, and be true to the highest [illegible]." If I have erred in [illegible] there are those who will [illegible] I know that I will soon be forgotten, [illegible] that tenements the spirit [illegible] good that I would do, however imperfect be its expression, will reach some heart; for no good ever dies, but, like charity, blesses the giver and the recipient.

A good act needs no outward applause; the commendation comes with a happy heart; as every unkind thought retards our spiritual development, so its converse tends to our growth. Foes may assail, the critic may apply the barbed scalpel. It wounds the physique, but if the right anæsthetic be applied, the mental is unaffected. We put guano on the earth. It is unlike the simple violet, but it tends to its expansion. So the guano of life may express the perfume of the soul even as that of crushed flowers.

May God grant that no mother present may know that sorrow caused by giving her living jewels in their early youth a sacrifice to the insatiate death angel. May you all do something to improve and develop the race. Be sure that the cause is good, and with Excelsior for your motto, press forward don't look back, but remember the fate of the wife Orpheus, who vanished from his presence because he stopped to look back.

We would say to each and all,

"Sow in the morn thy seed,
At eve hold not thine hand,
To doubt give thou no heed,
Broad-cast it o'er the land.

Beside all waters sow,
The highway furrows stock,
Drop it where the thorns and thistles grew,
Scatter it on the rock.

The good, the faithful ground
Expect not here, nor there;
O'er hill and dale, by plots 'tis found,
Go forth, then, everywhere.

Thou knowest not which may thrive,
The late or early sown,
Grace keeps the precious germs alive,
When and wherever strown.

Thou canst not toil in vain;
Cold, heat and moist and dry
Shall foster and mature the grain
For garners in the sky.

Thence when the glorious end,
The day of God, is come,
The angel reapers shall descend,
And Heaven cry—'harvest home.'"

[Great applause.]

After 3 o'clock the Museum began gradually to thin out. The exhibitors and the exhibited began, each after his fashion, to brace him or herself for the next day's endurance—which, be it remembered, is not the last of the baby show by one, it, as advertised, remaining open till Saturday night.

New-York Historical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held on Tuesday night, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, the President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD read a report, as Secretary of the Domestic Corresponding Committee, in the course of which he referred to the growth of historical studies, in California, Pennsylvania, and throughout the Union, and suggested the propriety and facility of establishing in this City a Union of the Societies devoted to scientific and literary researches, so as to constitute an *Academie*.

Mr. CLANCY, the Treasurer, reported that the receipts since the last meeting had amounted to $1,310, leaving in the treasury the sum of $1,712 75.

Mr. MOORE, the librarian, read a lengthened list of donations, and also a paper contributed by Mr. WILLIAM T. DROWNE, in explanation of an ancient nautical instrument denominated the *nocturnal*, which was sent for exhibition by the family to which it belonged. This instrument was said to be one with which mariners were familiar about a couple of centuries anterior to the invention and introduction of GODFREY's quadrant, and was employed to ascertain the declination and right ascension of the most remarkable stars, particularly the north star, so that the latitude and longitude could be correctly calculated. In regard to the mode of using it, however, it was questionable whether any person at present understood its application. The specimen now exhibited belonged to Captain ANTHONY LOWE, who was the first officer who ever sailed a vessel out of the port of Providence. He made numerous voyages to Europe, and transported the second cargo of colonists under the direction of the famous Captain CHURCH, against King PHILIP. This nocturnal belongs to his descendants, and is prized highly as a family relic, though its manner of use is not understood by any of them.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, on the part of the Executive Committee, presented a series of resolutions for the concurrence of the Society, relative to the death of General ANTHONY LAMB:

Mr. MOORE seconded the motion, and moved their insertion in the minutes.

They were unanimously adopted.

The President proposed, with an apology for delay, a series of resolutions relative to the death of Bishop WAINWRIGHT, expressive of the feeling of the Society in regard thereto, which were also adopted without dissent.

Mr. BENEDICT moved a resolution substantially to the same effect, in reference to the death of Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, upon whom he passed a warm eulogy. His resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. DE PEYSTER presented, from CHARLES A. CLINTON, one of the two surviving sons of DE WITT CLINTON, a volume of a newspaper called the Albany *Statesman*, among the principal contributors to which were DE WITT CLINTON and Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER. He also presented a number of maps made in rough draught by Mr. ERSKINE, the Geographer General to the U. S. Army during the Revolution, and completing the collection hitherto known as the De Witt Maps.

The last of these donations was an old and curious manuscript from Mr. JACOB ROOSEVELT, purporting to be an index to the Dutch Records of the City of New-York from 1638 to 1644.

From the manuscript in question, and another antediluvian looking production, M. DE PEYSTER produced a confirmation of an old theory of his in regard to the Buttermilk Channel. He discovered that that channel, which is now seven or eight fathoms deep, was fordable in 1640.

On motion of Dr. DE WITT, the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the donors of the books and documents, as well as to M. DE PEYSTER, through whom they were presented.

Mr. FREDERICK KNAPP was then introduced, and proceeded to read a biographical essay on Baron STEUBEN. General or Baron STEUBEN's family was first heard of, he said, in the thirteenth century, at some time during which they emigrated from Franconia to Mansfeldt, a district of Saxony. STEUBEN's ancestors embraced the Protestant faith, and some of his direct progenitors were Protestant clergymen. His father was a soldier. STEUBEN himself, after his return from Russia, where he had gone with his father, finished his education in the Jesuits' College in Breslau, where he distinguished himself by his capacity for mathematical studies. He entered the army under the Great FREDERICK, at the age of 14, was present at the siege of Prague in 1744, was wounded at the bloody battle of Prague in 1757; subsequently left the regular army and entered the volunteer cohorts, which he also abandoned, reëntered the regular army, took part in the war in Poland, where he was wounded a second time; had some experience in France, and left Marseilles in September, 1777, for America. The lecturer read from a letter of STEUBEN, dated at the camp off New Windsor, 1797, detailing his perils by sea on the voyage over, and his subsequent and equally interesting experiences as a revolutionary volunteer, and commissioned officer, with the rank of Inspector-General. He declared that the five or six foreign offices with whom he was brought into contact gave him more trouble than all the American officers put together. These foreigners had so misbehaved themselves that they were looked upon with discredit, and the foreign applicants for commissions were regarded with indifference or mistrust. The lecturer proceeded to exonerate STEUBEN from the charge of having been influenced only by motives of personal gain, in taking the part of the Americans in the Revolutionary struggle, and concluded by passing a high eulogium on STEUBEN's character as a soldier, a Republican and a citizen.

On resuming his seat, he was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Dr. ROBINSON moved, and Dr. OSGOOD seconded, in highly complimentary terms, the Society's thanks to Dr. KNAPP, for his paper.

Professor GREENE made some observations commendatory alike of STEUBEN and his eulogist, and suggested that the letters of STEUBEN, in the possession of the Society, be entrusted to Mr. KNAPP for the purpose of enabling that gentleman to make a perfect biography. The vote was carried unanimously.

HENRY C. VAN SCHAICK, a corresponding member, related a brief and characteristic anecdote of STEUBEN, amid much applause.

A motion for adjournment until the first Tuesday in October, was proposed and seconded.

The Chairman announced that in the meantime the Society might be specially called together for the purpose of assisting at the laying of the corner stone of the Society's new fire-proof building. [Applause.]

The motion for adjournment was then put and carried, and the meeting dissolved.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICES.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, continues to make immense sales of the popular music from his extensive catalogue, at the reduced prices, and is daily receiving telling support in his opposition to the great monopoly. He also sells T. Gilbert & Co.'s, Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown's, Jacob Chickering's and Horace Waters' celebrated Pianos, and those of other Boston and New-York makers, at prices which defy competition. In the immense assortment found at his great establishment is to be seen the elegant $1,000 Piano of his manufacture.

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY THOUSAND DOZEN.—The quality sustained, the prices reduced, at JAMES E. RAY's family stocking, under-shirt and drawers manufactory, No. 106 Bowery. The subscriber is prepared to furnish the readers of the *Daily Times* with a supply of his well-known STOCKINGS and STOCKS, at a profit on the first cost of from one to three cents a pair; and with the first quality of SUMMER UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS, at a profit of from five to ten cents each. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased opinion. JAMES E. RAY,
No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by
J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS,
No. 46 Rue Basse de Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLERS and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of busts and casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived. Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves. Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Museums always free to visitors. Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character, when desired. Private rooms at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Under Garments and Hosiery of every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found at
RANKIN'S OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY.
Special attention is invited at this season to the
ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VESTS,
originally introduced at our establishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness.
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HERE IS HEALTH FOR ALL! YES! FOR ALL!—This noble remedy, acting as it does immediately on the main springs of life, restores health when failing, energy and vigor to the system when flagging, in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists; at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 83 [illegible]-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles, 31c.

[Advertisement.]

$2 50 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS, and full success guaranteed to every pupil. The subscriber will receive new pupils this day and to-morrow, at the above charges. Double Entry book-keeping reduced from $15 to $12 50 for a thorough course. Private instruction given. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 361 and 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The beauty of design, compact form, and many culinary conveniences of GOODWIN & CORT's diamond and open-front Summer Ranges commend them as the most useful and economical Ranges ever devised for the convenience of housekeepers during the Summer season. GOODWIN & CORT, No. 296 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers are particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

[Advertisement.]

JUNE, 1855.—Check Marseilles suits, $8 50; Zephyr Cassimere suits, $10; June suits $2 50 and $3; Marseilles Vests, $1; fashionable double-breasted cloth coats $8, &c., &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF THE BABY SHOW.—Over 15,000 people yesterday at the great Baby Show at Barnum's. Had to close the doors three times on account of the crowd. Thousands could not get in. To accommodate them the Baby Show will be continued on Saturday, as well as to-day. All the prize babies will be there, as well as all the twins, triplets, &c. Performances at 12 in the morning, 3 in the afternoon, and 8 in the evening.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. James W. Alexander, FRANCIS T. WALKER, to CATHARINE E., daughter of John Penfold, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 6, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, D. D., Mr. WM. P. HUMBERT to Miss FRANCES T., daughter of the late Wm. Scott, Esq.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Berrian, ROBERT CONSTANTINE to CHARLOTTE, daughter of the late John Constantine, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 6, by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, Mr. PETER O'STRAND to Miss ISABELLA M., daughter of the late Samuel A. Porter, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 6, at the Olivet Church, by Rev. E. L. Magoon, CHARLES H. YOUNGS to SARAH E., daughter of Abbott Mason, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, R. MILES ROBINSON, Esq., of Philadelphia to Miss MARTHA STUART PATTERSON, of the former place.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 6, at Christ Church, by Rev. Mr. Partridge, DAVID B. CUNNINGHAM, of New-York, to Miss HORATIA J. [illegible], of Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

At Bergen Neck, N. J., on Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. Aaron L. Stillwell, Capt. WM. VAN KEUREN, of Poughkeepsie, to SARAH J. SMITH, of Peekskill.

At Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, June 7, by Rev. J. Fen Smith, Hon. DANIEL F. TOMPKINS, of Newark, to SARAH L. BROWN, only daughter of Jonathan Brown, deceased, formerly of South Orange, N. J.

At Petersburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. G. C. Baldwin, D. D., JARED A. WELLS, of this City, to Miss MARIE B. WILCOX, of the former place.

At Livonia, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. E. G. Riley, Mr. IRVING PARMELEE, of New-York, to Miss JANE A. DIXSON, daughter of Robert Dixson, Esq., of Livonia.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, June 6, by His Honor the Mayor, CHARLES WAGER HULL, of New-York City, to ANNA, daughter of the late William Randolph, of Philadelphia.

In Albany, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. William James, ISAAC EDWARDS, Esq., of that city, to ANNA MCBRIDE JAMES, eldest daughter of the officiating minister.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 6, ANNA C., youngest child of Dr. Stephen and Catharine M. Wood, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place on 6th day, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 129 East Broadway. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, June 7, EMERSON F., only son of D. G. and Sarah E. Rollo, aged 13 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, to-day, (Friday,) 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. [illegible]

In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 6, in the 76th year of his age, Rev. JACOB BRODHEAD, D. D., formerly one of the ministers of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, in this City.

The Reverend the Clergy, and the relatives and friends of the family of the deceased, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely.

At Ravenswood, L. I., on Wednesday, June 6, JAMES ALFRED, youngest son of James R. and Mary F. [illegible].

The funeral will take place at their residence, Ravenswood, L. I., on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

At Hempstead, L. I., on Wednesday, June 6, FANNY, daughter of Rev. N. C. and Harriet Locke.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 41 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, June 7, Mrs. ANNE BARNARD, aged 75 years, widow of Capt. John Barnard, deceased.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, C. Bartlett, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of C. Bartlett, Stapleton, S. I., on Saturday next, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Boats leave the foot of Whitehall-st. for Stapleton every hour.

At Amherst, Mass., on Wednesday, June 6, Mrs. MARY ANN MONTAGUE HOWARD, wife of Dr. Joseph Howard, of Brooklyn, L. I.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 30, WILLIAM HENRY HENDRICKSON, at Spencer-st., aged 22 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JUNE 7.

$35,000	Virginia 6s ... b3	90¼	100	Hampshire Coal Co b30	11
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	94	250	Erie Railroad ... b60	49½
1,000	North Carolina 6s	99½	200	do ... b3	49
1,000	City 5s, '75	90	50	do ... s10	49
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	89	100	do ... b60	49
5,000	do	89¼	200	do	49
2,000	N. I. 1st M. Con. L.	90	400	do	49½
1,000	Panama Bds. 1st is.	103	50	do ... b60	49
10,500	Ill. Con. R. R. B. s3	90¼	11	do	49
5,000	do ... b60	90	50	do ... b60	49½
3,000	do	90¼	500	do	49
11,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. F. Bs. without privilege c	73½	100	do ... b30	49
10,000	Ill. Freel'd Bs b60	75¼	50	Cleve & Toledo R. R.	81½
20,000	do	75	13	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	87
25	Phenix Bank	113	10	do	[illegible]
14	Continental Bank	105	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. ... b30	94½
10	Hanover Bank	96	32	do	94
15	do	95½	50	do ... s60	94
10	Commonwealth Bank	98	50	do ... b60	94½
50	Del. & H. Cal Co. opg	127	250	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
50	do ... s60	127	100	do ... b30	[illegible]
100	Nic Transit Co. b60	16½	50	do	27
300	Canton Co. ... b60	27	100	do ... s60	27
200	do ... s3	26½	100	do ... c.	27
100	do ... b60	26½	300	do ... b60	28
10	Penn. Coal Co.	110	200	do ... c.	27½
900	Cumberland Coal Co.	30¼	100	Reading Railroad	91
200	do ... b10	30	100	do ... b30	91
100	do	30	900	do ... s10	90
500	do ... s60	30	200	do	90
100	do ... b30	30	100	do ... b10	90
750	do ... c	30	200	do	90
100	do ... s30	30	100	do ... s60	90
600	do ... s3	30	100	do ... b3	90
150	do ... b3	30	1300	do	90
300	do ... b60	30	500	do ... b60	90
100	do ... b60	30	100	do ... b60	91
100	do ... b10	30	100	do ... b30	90
150	Panama Railroad	102	200	do ... b30	90
50	do	102	200	do ... s3	90
50	do ... b60	102	300	do ... b30	90
50	do ... b60	102	100	do ... s3	90
50	do ... c	102	100	do ... c	90
			5	Mich. Central R. R.	91

BETWEEN BOARDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY sold this day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$50,000	Ohio State Bonds of 1860	106½
12,000	Va. State 6 ₱ cent. Bds., due in 1886–7	90¼
10,000	Harlem R. R. 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent Bds.	87½
3,000	N. Y. Central R. R. Debt Certificate	88
	A deposit balance against the Knickerbocker Bank for $2,235	1440
125	shares Hudson River Railroad	30¼
75	shares Reading Railroad	91½
90	shares Nicaragua Transit Company	16½
10	shares Chatham Bank	95½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	90¼	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	30
2,000	do	90¼	50	do ... b10	31
5,000	Missouri 6s	94	50	do ... b3	30
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75 b60	89	100	do ... b10	30
13,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s ... s3	104	200	do ... s60	30
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	90	50	Ills. Central R. R.	96
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	90	200	Harlem Railroad ... s60	27
5,000	do ... b60	90	50	N. Y. Central R. R. b30	94
5,000	do ... s3	90	100	do ... b60	94
5,000	do ... b60	90	100	Erie Railroad ... s10	49
100	Canton Company ... s3	26	100	do ... b10	49
100	do ... b60	27	50	do ... s60	49
200	do ... s30	26	100	do ... b60	49
100	Nicar. Transit Co. ... s3	16½	100	Reading Railroad ... b60	91
375	Cumber. Coal Co. ... s3	31	100	do ... s3	91
100	do ... b60	31	200	do	91
100	do ... b10	31	100	do ... b10	91
900	do ... b10	31	100	do ... b60	91
100	do	30½	100	do ... s3	91
100	do	30	100	Hud. R. Railroad	30½
100	do ... b60	30	7	Panama Railroad	102
100	do ... c	30	50	do ... s60	101
100	do ... s30	30	50	do	102

THURSDAY, June 7—P. M.

The *Africa's* mails reached this City, from Boston, at an early hour this evening. We find nothing particularly new in them—the main features of the financial and commercial news having been embodied in the Halifax telegraphic summary, published yesterday.

Our Stock market, in general, was less active to-day, but no very unfavorable changes occurred in prices, though buyers had the advantage. In Railway shares, Reading and Erie were the most freely dealt in. The former closed at 90⅞ and the latter at 49½ B. 60, which rates were a shade under yesterday's closing prices. Cumberland Coal Company likewise attracted more notice, and it advanced to 31⅛ B. 60, but closed at 30⅞ B. 60. In Railway Bonds, a very moderate business was done, and the tone of the market, therefore, was somewhat weaker. State Stocks exhibited but little animation, or change in value.

Money was in very good supply, but there existed no corresponding demand, and Loan and Discount rates ruled easy. The Exchange market was tame, but firm. The balance in the Sub-Treasury Department this evening reached $2,930,670, the day's receipts equaling $97,165, while the payments were confined to $87,307. The payments for Assay Office amounted to $56,047; on disbursing checks, $73,087.

The stockholders of the Canton Company have elected the following Board of Directors: J. Hall Pleasants, W. F. Dalrymple, John C. Bowne, Henry Tiffany, Joseph W. Patterson, W. W. Spence, Jacob Brandt, Jr., F. H. Sullivan, J. W. Randolph, A. B. [illegible], John A. Weeks, Edmund H. Miller, William Clay.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company were:

For May, 1855	$208,730
For May, 1854	118,165
Increase	$[illegible]565

a fair increase, considering that there are only 23 miles more of the line in operation this, than last year.

We are informed that the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on and after July 2.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company for May, this year, reached $67,174, against those for the same month last year, which amounted to $41,754, showing an increase in May, the current year, of $25,420.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 7—6.30 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales to-day 1,000 bbls. at $9 50@$10 50 for common to extra State. WHEAT dull; sales 2,500 bush. at $2 68 for Upper Lake, and $2 50 for White Michigan and Canadian. CORN dull at 98c.@99c. The receipts have been so small to-day that they are not worth telegraphing. It has rained very nearly all day.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 7—12:30 P. M.

The weather has been very stormy all the morning. The FLOUR market is quiet. Sales 400 bbls. at $9 37½@$9 50 for good Upper Lake, and $10 12½@$10 25 for Fancy Michigan. WHEAT—Little inquiry. Sales 800 bushels Red Wisconsin at $2 15. CORN is very much unsettled and dull. The supply continues good and the demand light at holders' views, which are about 90c. Sales 15,000 bushels on private terms. OATS—Nothing doing. Canal FREIGHTS are steady—Oats 8c., and corn 14c. to New-York.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR—The market is dull and favors buyers. The demand to-day has been very light, and the sales are not over 600 bbls. at $9 37@$9 50 for good brands Wisconsin, and $10 12@$10 25 for fancy Michigan. WHEAT inactive—buyers holding off. Sales 600 bush. red Wisconsin at $2 15. CORN lower—supply good and demand limited. Sales 20,000 bush. at 87c.@88c. OATS—No sales. PORK in good request. Sales 300 bbls. at $18 50@$19 for clear mess. WHISKY 3c. lower—supply good. Sales 75 bbls. at 34c. Canal FREIGHTS are not so firm. OATS 8c. and CORN 12½c.@13c. to New-York. Receipts for the 36 hours ending noon to-day: FLOUR, 4,977 bbls.; no WHEAT; CORN, 13,014 bushels; OATS, none.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 7—12½ P. M.

It has been raining here all the morning. There has been nothing done in FLOUR. CORN—Sales 1,600 bushels yellow round, by railroad, at $1 05, and 1,600 bushels Western mixed at $1 06. We have no sales of WHEAT or OATS to report.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 7.

Five hundred of Beef Cattle were offered to-day, and a slight decline submitted to. Sales 300 head at $7@$11 25 net. Hogs scarce and in demand. Sales at $7 75@$8 ₱ hundred.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—F. Graham, John Wilbur, G. Linen, G. Dudley, Miss H. Ogden, Miss S. Ogden, Miss H. Wilson, R. McClellan, Miss Anderson, Miss Hopkins, D. Ogden, John Aymerick and lady, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Gatcum, John Burris, G. Dunham, J. Wm. Vincent; Mrs. H. C. Holden and two children, Mrs. L. T. Reeves, E. A. Blanding, Mrs. Lobby and daughter, Wm. Dabney, Mrs. L. Winston, M. W. Campbell, John F. Jones, Thomas James, A. Fowler, M. Myers, H. Taylor, G. Barks, L. Stern, G. W. Hunter and lady, G. W. Ogden, E. J. Bernecke, S. D. Fairchild, R. Cole and lady, Miss S. Bell, J. Dodd, A. Blood, lady and two children, Capt. James Balls and four daughters, E. J. Wynne, H. W. Osgood, D. B. Bingley and lady, Capt. J. H. Dickinson, R. A. R. Suitter, lady and three children, Col. J. B. Crane, lady and two servants—and 61 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 26	Sun sets	7 28	Moon rises	1 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	00 30	Gov. Island	3 16	Hell Gate	4 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

Cleared.

Ship Hongua, Coleman, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bros.

Barks Linden, Kirby, Valencia, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Homer, Gardner, Montevideo, Glos & Francis; F. A. Parsley, Lueggan, Matanzas, M. Echeverria; Archimedes, (Sic.) Logana, Trieste, P. P. Rodocanachi; F. Scammers, Webber, Maracaibo, S. D. Agreda, Jove & Co.; Faith, Porter, Cavanna, J. A. Dow.

Brigs Tribune, Cummings, Union, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Augusta, Stone, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Vendor, (Brazil,) Susa, Maranham, Cunning, Bouls & Co.; Jemima, (Br.) Green, Picton, N. S., J. W. London; Crusader, Wooster, Nuevitas, J. W. Owen & Son; Niagara, Harding, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Vesuvius, (Sicily,) Scarpati, Trieste, Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.; Ocean Guide, Grant, Norfolk, Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Gazelle, Ferguson, Providence, master.

Sloops W. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence, master; Pointer, Fowler, Providence, master; Judge Baker, Hewitt, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Brenton, Brocoss, Porto Cabello, J. B. Gager & Co.

Propeller George's Creek, Gager, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

Sloop Van Buren, Lewis, New-Haven, J. E. Havins.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. Exchanged signals with steamship Roanoke, Skinner, bound to Norfolk, Thursday morning, at 5 o'clock, 25 miles N. of Chincoteague.

Ship Switzerland, Truth, Havre May 1, with mdse. and 360 passengers to Lane & West. May 25, lat. 41 46, lon. [illegible], signalized a ship bound E., showing a blue flag, with a white diamond, and black star in the centre. May 26, lat. 46 02, lon. 57, saw ship Confederation, hence for Havre.

Bark [illegible], (Br.,) Jones, Smyrna March 28, and Gibraltar April 23, with rags to order. April 18, in a gale from W. N. W., was boarded by a sea, which stove boat, bulwarks, galley, &c.

Bark Hannibal, (of Suffolk, Va.,) [illegible], Sagua la Grande May 31, with sugar to [illegible] Freeman & Co. Sld. in co. with bark David Kimbell, for New-York.

Bark Rose, (Br.,) (of Hull,) Silverwood, Hull 49 ds., with mdse and 143 passengers to H. & F. W. Meyer. Experienced westerly winds for past 30 ds.

Brig Columbo, (Sic.,) [illegible], Palermo 120 ds., via Gibraltar 50 ds., with fruit, &c., to Dasper & Devlin.

Brig Cuba, (of Millbridge,) Foster, Laguayra May 22, with coffee, hides, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Pauline, (Norw.,) Lorentzen, Porto Cabello May 21, with coffee, hides, &c., to S. de Agreda, Jove & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. New Republic, Wrapson, for Philadelphia.

Brig Clarence, (Br.,) Steele, Turks Island 10 ds., with salt to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Brig Handy King, Starkey, Mobile [illegible] ds., with cotton to Eyerson & Hurlbut.

Brig Penguin, (Br.,) Wellington, Bermuda 4 ds., with potatoes to Middleton & Co. June 5, Sandy Hook bearing N. W. half W., saw ship showing a blue and white signal, with letters M. & B. in it, bound S.

Schr. Albert Mason, Smith, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Entire, Demerest, Newbern, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Davis, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. David Cox, Clinch, Fredericksburg, with corn and flour to master.

Schr. Frank Taylor, Langdon, Norfolk 4 ds., to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Jane Ingraham, (of Rockland,) Hewes, Sagua la Grande [illegible] ds., with fustic and hides to Metcalf & Lovejoy.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Dicks, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. Wonder, French, Providence.

Schr. H. Stetson, Perry, Wareham.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

Sloop America, Burton, Providence.

Sloop Fashion, Blydenburgh, Providence.

WIND—During the day, S. S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 7—Arr. Melbourne, Feb. 22, arr. Mary and Hutchinson, fm. New-York. March 7, Nimrod, do. Sydney, Feb. 21—Arr. Snow Squall, fm. New-York. Sld. Mandarin, for Hong Kong. Table Bay, C. G. H., March 29—Arr. River Bird, from New-York for Hong Kong.

The crew of the ship G. L. Sampson, reported yesterday, were rescued by Capt. Hill, of the ship Northern Eagle, of Boston, fm. Richmond for Australia, and thence transferred to the ship Navarre, of Boston, fm. Callao, arr. at Liverpool May 25.

Spoken—April 1, lat. 26, lon. 1 E., ship Comet, of New-York, fm. Batavia for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

June 6, 40 miles S. of the Hook, by pilot boat Thomas H. Smith, brig Mary Price, fm. Philadelphia for Bangor, and brig Sciolo, for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Laguayra, May 22, bark Kate, Oliver, fm. Baltimore, disg. Brigs Thomas Walton, fm. Philadelphia, do.

At Porto Cabello, May 24, brigs Mazeppa, Bell, for [illegible]

At Sagua la Grande, May 31, ship Celestia, Lovins, for New-York, ldg.; Barks E. S. Powley, Palmer, [illegible]; [illegible] Chase, Chase, for do., ldg.; Panda, Young, do.; Brig Willow, [illegible] Carlisle, for New-York.